The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial

LETTERS FOR CALIFORNIA.—Persons having correspondence with California should mark on their letters or newspapers the words "*via Panama*," and continue to do so until the Indian hostilities over the Plains are suppressed. According to the regulations of the Postoffice Department, all letters not marked "*via Panama*" are sent by the overland route, and the Indian outrages render their safe transmission doubtful.

THE Richmond *Dispatch* protests against any change in the commander for that military district; and hopes Gen. Schofield will not be disturbed. "If we must be ruled by the sword," says the *Dispatch*, "we wish it in no better hands than those which now wield it. We might "go further and fare worse." General Schofield is a true soldier. He does what he believes to be his duty, and does it in such a manner that even when his acts grate most harshly upon our sensibilities, we cannot but acknowledge that he is unwilling to wound the feelings of any official or any other citizen."

THE explanation or apology put forth by the London *Lancet* for the continued seclusion of Queen Victoria, is not a little mysterious. It avers that "the appearance of the Queen in public on a recent occasion was followed by a most distressing attack of sickness and exhaustion, which lasted for several hours." It is intimated that only those in "immediate attendance on the Queen" can have a "correct knowledge of her real condition." The *Lancet* concludes with the following rather mysterious language. "Then it is right to be known that her Majesty, with the greatest desire to fulfil all those duties which appertain to her dignity or hospitality, is occasionally prevented from performing them by bodily suffering of a character most difficult to be borne."

WHILE we have in this region been looking for rain, people in the east have been overwhelmed with it. In Philadelphia, they speak of a rain storm that lasted seventy hours. The city papers call on the people to be sparing in their use of hydrant water on account of the flood, the wheels that propel the machinery of the Fairmount water works being entirely submerged, and incapable of working till the flood subsides. Great damage is reported on the railroads, and travel on the line between Philadelphia and Baltimore was interrupted. Everything in those cities was thoroughly washed and a good many things were washed away. A flood in our rivers, that would wash them effectually, would be a great assurance to the hopes of a healthy Autumn. A look into the Allegheny, as it is, will excite apprehension or a season of sickness. As the water works are situated, there is no remedy, but in a long continued rain.

THE practice of carrying the remains of children to burial in public carriages, instead of hearses, has engaged the attention of the authorities in Montreal, and of the press in New York. It is singular that it should have continued, without objection, so long. Many children die of contagious diseases, such as smallpox and scarlet fever, and the use of public carriages, for conveying their remains to the grave, may justly be regarded as exposing the next occupants of the vehicle to some danger of contracting the diseases. Undertakers should provide hearses for the purpose, and thus exempt persons who hire livery carriages from the exposure, and from the feeling which, having been once aroused, will make them apprehend danger, whether there is any or not. The attention having been drawn to the subject, self-interest will be likely to effect a change in the custom, for people will not relish a ride, if it must be accompanied with the idea that the carriage is impregnated with the seeds of mortal disease.

Convention of Phi Gamma Delta.

The Seventh General Convention of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity assembled at Greencastle, Indiana, on August 14, 1867, under arrangements made by Lambda Chapter, which is located there. This fraternity originated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, in May, 1848, and since then has spread its influence through the greater part of the eminent colleges of the country. Though its interests were somewhat affected in some of these colleges, which were disturbed by the havoc of the late war in the South, since hostilities ceased they have again revived, and are being pushed forward with vigor, so much so that five new chapters were established during the last college year, and applications for some more are under consideration. The delegates from the various chapters report their condition as prosperous and influential, a result happening not from a large membership, but from their securing the most prominent and able students in their respective institutions. The exercises of the Convention began in the election of Cyrus C. Clarke, of Allegheny College, as President, of John E. Crowly, of the College of the City of New York, as Vice President, and John H. Holliday, of Hanover College, Indiana, as Secretary.

A very learned and interesting salutatory address and oration on the subject, "The Practical Antithesis of Life," was delivered by J. Clark Redpath, of Lambda Chapter. A poem of great merit, written by Mr. W. Frank Bartholemew, of Lambda Chapter, followed the oration, and met with appreciative sympathy from the audience. The business of the Convention then proceeded, and measures were adopted, which, when executed, will set this fraternity in a high position among these College Associations. In the evening, T. M. Eddy, D. D., of Chicago, who is also a member of Lambda Chapter, at the public meeting, held in the Chapel of Asbury University, pronounced an instructive and erudite discourse on the thesis, "The Conflict of Philosophy," in his able manner. The Convention, after enjoying the banquet usual on these occasions, adjourned to reunite in 1869, at Niagara Falls.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Late Indian Attack on the Pacific Railroad.

Circumstances which have been connected with the late Indian attack on the Pacific Railroad, are well calculated to fortify the belief that though a savage piece of business it had in its execution elements of ingenuity that belong only to a civilized race of beings. In other words, the train was wrecked according to the most approved style of deviltry; and a letter from that quarter expresses the belief that the white roughs and scoundrels of the border had as much to do with it as the Indians. Of late the Indians—if the depredators are Indians only—have learned rapidly; and both the proficiency and the kind of things they learned favor the idea that they must have white teachers. "Heretofore," says an Omaha letter, "they have rarely cut the wires, and never before attempted to disturb the road, and even when the wires were cut it seemed to have been done rather in wanton mischief than with the idea that they were doing great harm to the whites, or even seriously annoying them. This shows, however, a progress in the art of war as alarming as it is unexpected."

The late attacking party are supposed to have belonged to the Cheyennes, whose country lies between the Platte and Kansas rivers, and one Bill Bent is believed to have been the inspiring genius. Concerning him the Omaha letter referred to says: "Many years ago a trader, by the name of Bent, settled in the Kiowa and Cheyenne country, on the banks of the Arkansas, and established a trading post, well known as Bent's Fort, afterwards occupied by the Government and called Fort Lyon. As is usually the case, he very soon had several squaws as wives, concubines, or what you please to call them, and among them was the daughter of an influential Cheyenne chief, by whom he had one son, who has grown up to be a remarkably intelligent and, for his class, well educated half-breed. This man, Bill Brent, as he is called, is now one of the most influential men among the Cheyennes, and most to be feared and dreaded by the whites, because of his bitter enmity to them and his superior intelligence and knowledge. Nearly two years ago, when he was in council with Gen. Dodge, he told him that now he could not do much, but said that 'the next time we strike you, we will strike where it will hurt; we will tear up your track, burn your stations, cut your wires, and attack your trains. I know how much they are worth to you, and how much it will hurt you, if these Indians do not know it.' True to this threat, the first time the Cheyennes came within reach of the railroad they follow his indication, and I do not think there is a doubt that Bill Brent is the instigator, if not the actual leader in the raid."

THE Macon *Telegraph* says the Rev. John W. Beckwith, of New Orleans, has reconsidered his declension of the office of bishop, so flatteringly tendered to him by the Episcopal Convention of Georgia, and finally determined to accept the post. Mr. Beckwith is now at the North, but will return to New Orleans in the autumn, arrange his personal and pastoral affairs during the winter, and be ready to enter upon the duties of this diocese early in the coming spring.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

SHERIDAN'S REMOVAL ORDERED.

New York Democrats Urge the Removal of Secretary McCulloch.

The President says there is no Prospect of Further Change.

Gen. Howard Soon to be Relieved from Duty.

Custom Receipts from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 in Gold Weekly.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1867.

Change of Department Commanders.

The President this afternoon sent an order to Gen. Grant, as acting Secretary of War, directing him to relieve Gen. Sheridan as commander of the Fifth Military District, and to transfer Gen. George H. Thomas to the vacancy. The President further directed that Gen. Sheridan should be ordered to the Department of Missouri and Kansas, and Gen. Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland. Before the Adjutant General was directed to frame an order in accordance with these instructions, Gen. Grant proceeded to the White House, and conferred with the President relative to the transfer of Gen. Hancock, whose presence on the plains in connection with the Indian troubles General Grant thinks should not be interfered with. The President acquiesced, and it is probable that when the official order is issued General Hancock will not be disturbed. The regular order of supercedure will be issued to-morrow. This change has been anticipated so long that it does not create much excitement.

Movement to Oust Secretary McCulloch.

It appears that the movement to get Secretary McCulloch out of the Treasury comes principally from New York. To-day several New York Democrats had an interview with the President, and urged him strongly to request the Secretary to resign. The President however authorized the agent of the Associated Press to telegraph last night that the relations between the Executive and the Cabinet were of the most courteous and friendly character, and that there was no prospect of any change. This may be taken as an authoritative answer to the outside efforts to effect a change.

General Howard to be Relieved.

The *Star* says that Major General Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, will shortly be relieved from duty, and an officer of the regular army, not above the rank of Colonel, be assigned to the Bureau.

Volunteer Officers to be Relieved from Duty.

A number of volunteer officers now in service will shortly be relieved, and their places be filled by officers of the regular army.

Customs Receipts.

The receipts from the customs have been quite large during the present week, averaging at the principal ports from four to five millions each week, in gold.

The Indian Hostilities.

The Government printing office has just issued a volume of 119 pages, containing all of official dispatches touching the origin and progress of the Indian hostilities on the frontier. The Secretary of the Interior was taken suddenly ill at the Interior Department to-day.

A Canard.

A rumor, which it is claimed originated with a Cabinet Minister, prevailed extensively here to-night, creating much excitement and receiving considerable credit, to the effect that all of the Cabinet had met this afternoon and tendered their resignations to the President, for the purpose of affording him an opportunity to retain such members as he chose. The hotels and newspaper offices were thronged with inquirers, and a large number of people, including representatives of the press, sought the executive mansion where a very prompt denial of the canard was furnished. Similar rumors have prevailed here for several days, but not with such authenticity as this one seemed to have.

WASHINGTON, August 19.

FINANCIAL.

The amount in the United States Treasury to-day was eighty-seven millions in currency, eighty-nine millions in coin, and twenty millions in gold certificates. The receipts of customs from the 1st to the 10th of August were $4,670,413.

FALL OF RAIN.

The records of the Smithsonian Institute show that six inches of rain fell during the recent storm, which exceeds the entire amount of any previous August for years.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

Thirty-four members of the bar of the District of Columbia have called a meeting to disavow the action of the previous meeting relative to the Bradley-Fisher case. They hold that the action of a Court is not a proper subject for review at public meetings of the bar.

OUR MOWERS ABROAD.

Advices received here state that no other than American mowers and reapers won higher success than bronze medals or honorable mention at the Paris Exposition.

AN ERROR.

An error occurred in the summary of Gen. Pope's letter. He really said: "No reconstruction can be satisfactory or at all reliable as to future results, unless these men are permitted to discuss openly and according to their nature the issues presented," and then urged that it would have been well to have enforced their absence from the country.

THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has ordered the withdrawal from sale, pre-emption or entry of the odd numbered sections laying within twenty miles on each side of the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad. The Commissioner has decided that no person can acquire title to more than one section of land under the homestead act.

RETURNED.

Gen. Sully and Col. Parker, of the Fort Phil. Kearney Investigation Committee, returned to Washington last night from a tour in the Indian country. They will now commence the preparation of a report to the Secretary of the Interior.

PATENTS TO BE ISSUED.

Two hundred and twenty-six patents will be issued this week.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Brevet Major General Howe is ordered to report to General Schofield. Lieutenants Ruffner, Malloy, Griffith and Houpt are ordered to report to General Reynolds, at Detroit for duty in the survey of the lake.

THE PRESIDENT CONDEMNED.

The Soldiers' and Sailors Union, at a meeting to-night, passed resolutions strongly condemnatory of the President's action in suspending Stanton, and highly eulogistic of the latter.

CHANGE OF DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

The President's communication to the Secretary of War *ad interim*, instructing him to issue an order assigning Major General Thomas to command the Fifth Military District; Major General Sheridan to the Department of Missouri, and Major General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland, was sent to General Grant Saturday. The order has been prepared at the Adjutant General's office, but is not yet promulgated.

NASHVILLE.

Death of Ex-Congressman Campbell.

NASHVILLE, August 19.—Wm. B. Campbell, late member of Congress from this district, died at his residence in Lebanon, this morning, of disease of the heart.

Schuetzenfest in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 19.—The annual festival of the Baltimore Schuetzen Association commenced to-day with a grand parade of the members, and visiting delegations from other cities thronged the principal streets, thence to the City Park, where the festivities were to be continued during the week. Ten thousand persons are on the ground to-night.

Excluded from Registration.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 19.—The Board of Registration is refusing to allow lawyers and many others to register, who are almost universally considered entitled to registration.

Encampment of Massachusetts Militia.

BOSTON, August 19.—The first brigade of Massachusetts militia, Major General Butler, go into camp to-morrow for five days.

Arrival of Steamer Hibernian.

QUEBEC, August 19.—The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool, via Londonderry, has arrived.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Alliance Between Austria and France.

Exhibition of American Agricultural Implements.

Assembly of Emperors at Salzburg.

Holy Land Excursionists at Constantinople.

Yacht John T. Ford Safe.

Note from the United States in Behalf of Suffering Cretans.

Concessions to Protestants in Austria.

Napoleon and Francis Joseph Closeted.

The South American War.

LISBON, PORTUGAL, August 18.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brings the intelligence that the allied army has commenced the long expected flank movement on Paraguay by the Upper Parana.

Alliance Between Austria and France.

VIENNA, August 18.—The Vienna *Gazette*, an official organ of the Imperial Government, in a leading editorial upon the present and prospective state of affairs in Europe, says that an alliance between Austria and France is possible in case a treaty of alliance should be made between Prussia and the Russian Empire.

Exhibition of Reaping Machines.

PARIS, August 18.—Mr. McCormick having accepted an invitation from the Emperor Napoleon to give a private exhibition of the working of his reaping machine, a trial was made last week on the imperial farm, near Chalons. The trial was a complete success, and gave so much satisfaction to the Emperor that he immediately gave orders for the purchase of three of the machines for use on his private farms, and earnestly expressed the intention of encouraging the adoption of the invention throughout France, on account of its great labor saving properties; and said that he would set the example by putting it in operation on all the Imperial farms. Such distinguished attention as this has been shown to no other foreign exhibitor, and it is considered certain that to Mr. McCormick will be awarded the highest honors of the Exposition.

A Kingly Assemblage.

SALZBURG, August 19.—The Emperor and Empress of the French, the Emperor and Empress of Austria, and the King of Bavaria, have arrived in this city, and met to-day at a grand state dinner given by Francis Joseph. M. Rouher, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Baron Von Beust, Austrian Prime Minister, also arrived. A conference between the sovereigns will take place to-morrow.

The Holy Land Excursionists.

LONDON, August 19.—The steamer Quaker City, from New York, with the Holy Land excursionists, has arrived at Constantinople.

Holiday at Antwerp.

ANTWERP, August 19.—To-day and to-morrow are observed as holidays, and the produce market and stock exchange are closed.

Coming Home.

LONDON, August 19.—Dispatches from Bombay state that the crew of the United States ship Sacramento, recently wrecked, will soon depart from that port for the United States, in the ship Gen. Canfield.

The Yacht John T. Ford.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.—A vessel arrived here reports that she passed, on the 28th ult., the little schooner yacht John T. Ford, from Baltimore on the 23d day of June, for Paris, all well, and the little yacht required no assistance.

Note from the U. S. to the Porte.

LONDON, August 19.—It is reported that the Sublime Porte has received an urgent note in behalf of the suffering Cretans from the Government of the United States.

Liberties Enlarged.

VIENNA, August 19.—The Austrian Government has pledged itself to enlarge the civil and religious liberties of the Protestant inhabitants of the Empire.

Royalty at Salzburg.

SALZBURG, Evening, August 19.—At an early hour this morning the Emperors of Austria and France, arm in arm, took a walk in the city and suburbs. Later in the day the two sovereigns were closeted together at the palace and remained in close conference for two or three hours. In the afternoon the Emperor Napoleon and Emperor Francis Joseph, Empress Eugenie and Empress Elizabeth, and King Louis, of Bavaria, accompanied by their respective suites, made an excursion to the ancient Castle of Dingin, on a height above the city. In the evening all the Imperial and Royal personages visited the theater in state. The building outside was in a blaze of illumination, and the interior was decorated with great art and splendor. The reception of the crowned heads by the audience was most enthusiastic. Since his arrival Emperor Napoleon has on all occasions been treated with marked honor and consideration by the Austrian Prime Minister, Baron Von Beust. It is understood that the sojourn of the French Emperor and Empress in this city will terminate on Friday next.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, August 19.—United States bonds closed at 77⅛ for 1862.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 19, 1867.

CORNER STONE LAID.

The corner-stone of the German Roman Catholic Church on Pitt street, was laid yesterday, by Arch-Bishop McCloskey, with imposing ceremony.

FUNERAL OF EX-GOV. WRIGHT.

It seems that the body of Ex-Governor Wright has not gone to Indiana, but the funeral services will be held here on Thursday.

CHOLERA.

There are three cases of cholera to-day, one fatal.

DAN NOBLE,

A well-known sporting man, was arrested at Elmira on a charge of having received about $200,000 of bonds, stolen from the Royal Insurance Company, last December. The accused is living in one of the most splendid homesteads in the State.

COLORED MILITARY COMPANIES ORGANIZED.

Several companies of colored troops have been organized in this city, with the purpose of ultimately forming a regiment to be attached to the National Guard.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Blatchford to-day, in a case before the District Court, decided that a debt from defalcation of a debtor, while acting in a judiciary capacity, could not be discharged by any proceedings in bankruptcy.

DEATH.

Mrs. Benj. Wood died Saturday of disease of the heart.

DROWNED IN A MASH-TUB.

Three Germans, named Fritz Young, Wm. Etfield and William Weiner, lost their lives in a mash tub in a distillery to-day.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

The boiler of the steamer Palisade, laden with excursionists, exploded Sunday morning, while at the wharf. No lives were lost.

A DUEL.

A duel took placd at Weehwaken, N. J., between two men, who had a quarrel about a woman, said to be the daughter of a millionaire. Three shots were fired at twenty paces. It resulted in nothing serious.

FIRE SUNDAY NIGHT.

There was a destructive fire on Front street, late Sunday night. No. 13, occupied by Shute & Van Pelt, grain and commission merchants, contained 3,000 barrels of flour on storage. Their own loss is $15,000, fully insured. Nos. 11, 15 and 17, occupied by Condit & Betts, C. P. Shaw & Co., and D. Bauer, were somewhat damaged, insured. Nos. 7 and 9, owned and occupied by Rufus Story, spice merchant, was damaged by water. His stock, valued at $30,000, was destroyed, fully insured.

THE HOP CROP.

The Cooperstown, New York, *Republican* speaks discouragingly of the hop crop thereabouts. It says in Chenango and Broome counties many fields are entirely ruined by lice, while others promise not more than half a crop.

MORE CHOLERA.

Three more cases of cholera, all fatal, are reported.

ARRIVALS.

The steamers Nebraska and Britannia, from Europe, arrived to-day.

UNFOUNDED REPORT.

The reported destruction of the steam tug Adelia, in the lower bay, and loss of all aboard, proves unfounded.

FROM ROCHESTER, PA.

Livery Stable Destroyed by Fire—Loss Nearly $6,000, No Insurance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., August 19, 1867.

E. Powers's livery stable, in this village, was destroyed by fire at 11:30 this forenoon. The stock was all saved, except one buggy. The loss is estimated at from five to six thousand dollars. No insurance.

Pendleton Bro. & Co.'s brick works adjoining caught fire several times, but was saved by the exertions of the citizens. The Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne depot, just across the street, was in great danger, but was saved.

CHICAGO.

Meeting of the National Labor Congress—Reports of Officers.

CHICAGO, August 19.—According to an announcement, the National Labor Congress was called to order at the Wabash Avenue Rink this morning by J. C. C. Whaley, President of the National Labor Union. Upwards of two hundred delegates were present, representing protective labor associations in all the Northern States, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri; delegates are constantly arriving. It is expected the number will be swelled to nearly 1,000 by to-night's arrivals. After the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, the Convention adjourned at noon to meet at two o'clock.

At the afternoon session the President read the annual report, urging the eight hour movement; recommending that each State have a Vice President for the purpose of more hearty co-operation in the objects of the organization; suggesting and recommending the establishment of a daily National organ, the editorial columns to be devoted to the rights of labor, etc. The emancipation of the slaves placed them in a new position. The question arose, what labor position should they occupy? They would begin to learn and think for themselves, and would soon resort to mechanical pursuits, and would thus come in conflict with white labor. It was necessary they should not undermine it, and therefore the best thing was they should form a Trades' Union. They would then work in harmony with the whites. Co-operation was strongly urged. The report was referred to a committee of three, who recommended committees to consider the different points of the President's report.

The Secretary's report recommended a more thorough organization, and spoke of co-operation as a subject of vital importance.

The Treasurer's report shows the receipts for the year to be $215 21, and the expenditures $187 25.

The Convention adjourned to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS.

Death of a Prominent Citizen—Accident.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—Wm. Aiken, a prominent citizen, died suddenly of apoplexy this morning.

An omnibus containing fourteen persons, adults and children, belonging to the family of D. R. Hart, while going to a pic-nic, upset yesterday morning on a railroad embankment on the opposite side of the river, and precipitated thirty-five feet into a pond, and all the inmates more or less injured.

STATE ITEMS.

A lady named Hall, residing in Pithole, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday night last by taking morphine. Jealousy was the sole cause of her rash attempt. A powerful emetic saved her life.

Mike Lipman's circus came to grief in Reading, as it had done in various other places in the State. Lipman's creditors there were inexorable, and the "great show" could not leave the place. Dan. Gardner, the famous clown, has purchased the concern, thus relieving Lipman's anxiety about his property.

The heirs of the late Robert W. Coleman, of Cornwall, Lebanon county, have donated six acres of land, situate in the southwest part of Lebanon borough, as a site for a soldiers' monument and public park.

Frederick William Kaseman died in Shamokin township, Northumberland county, on the 1st instant, aged 107 years, 1 month and 22 days. He was born in Nasa, Dilbourg, Germany, on the 8th of June, 1760. When he came across the sea with his older brothers, he was sold for his passage, amounting to 12 pounds, for 7 years to George Sell, in Maxatawny township, Berks county.

A horse fair is to be held at Titusville on the 27th and 28th of the present month, on the grounds of the Driving Park Association. The sum of $1,200 will be offered in premiums, and several good horses are already entered for the prizes.

The old Lucinda Furnace property, in Knox township, Clarion county, has been purchased by W. W. Barr, Esq., who intends fitting it up as a saw and grist mill.

The Tenth Annual Exhibition of the Clarion County Agricultural Society will be held on the 2nd, 3d and 4th of October next, on their grounds west of Clarion borough. The premium list foots up nearly $600, besides discretionary premiums.

The Commissioners of Forest County invite proposals for the erection of a Court House at the new county seat, Lonesta.

Joseph J. Urich was arrested in Baltimore a few days since by the Harrisburg police, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences. During an examination before Mayor Edwards, of Harrisburg, it was discovered that Urich had been living in a state of adultery at one of the Harrisburg hotels, with his brother's daughter, a Mrs. Sallie C. Kelly, of Dayton, Ohio. This woman was taken before the Mayor and confessed her guilt. Both parties were committed for trial.

A still in Downer's oil works, at Corry, exploded last Saturday, burning in a fearful manner, Mr. S. M. Merrill, the superintendent, who was standing near by. His arms, hands and face were burned to a crisp, and he presented a shocking appearance. Messrs. C. A. Murdock and L. S. Wolcott, who were standing about thirty feet from the still, were knocked down and considerably scorched.

George H. Dimick, the Pithole oil operator, about whose sudden disappearance from New York there was such a *furore*, has turned up on an Arctic whaler.

Hon. James Armstrong, of Williamsport, died in that place, on Tuesday evening, the 3d inst., after a long and painful illness, at the advanced age of seventy-five. Judge Armstrong was a prominent member of the bar in his Judicial district, and it is claimed that for forty years he had not missed attendance upon a single court in Lycoming county.

Dr. W. R. Stephenson, of Pymatuning township, Mercer county, has received a patent for a new saw which is destined in a great measure to revolutionize the sawing business in the country. It is a fluted, firmer toothed saw, the patent being on the tooth, which is so constructed as to cut and plane the board at the same time. The tooth is applicable to both reciprocating and circular saws, and a saw on which it is used will work easier and last twice as long as the best saw now in use.

St. Gabriel's Parish at Morlatten, near Douglassville, is the oldest in Berks county. The name was taken from a congregation and region having a similar title in Sweden. From the inscription on some of the tombstones the graveyard must have been laid out in the year 1716. From the church records, moreover, it is ascertained that in the year 1720, the Rev. Samuel Hesselius, who arrived the year previously from Sweden, was installed as the regular pastor of the church. The services, at that time, were conducted in the Swedish tongue; but before a great while there was a general demand for the English language, and thereafter the services were conducted in that language. The sectarian proclivities of St. Gabriel's church at that time were decidedly Lutheran. The members subsequently passed over to the Episcopal Church, on account of the English service not being kept up as desired.

Alexander McCausland, who designed the first steam fire engine ever built in Philadelphia, died in that city on Friday morning, from disease contracted in the Union service during the rebellion. He was an able and talented mechanical engineer, and served as acting chief engineer in the navy during the war.

An individual named Kilrain, alias Rankin has been arrested in Harrisburg, charged with presenting a forged check at the Mechanics Bank in that city for payment. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says, that, after his examination, when the Mayor asked him if he could give five thousand dollars bail, for court, he repled, "No, unless you will take a check on the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh." He is an old jail bird, and a great scoundrel.

The recent heavy rains favored the large army of ore hunters in York county in a remarkable degree, for instead of digging in search of the hidden treasure, they had only to follow up the newly-washed gullies and hillsides, and see the prizes, cleansed from all waste, exposed to their eager gaze. The *York Pennsylvanian* speaks of parties who were aided in this way in making valuable discoveries.

Hon. Peter Martin, Associate Judge of the courts of Lancaster county, died at his residence at Lincoln, Ephrata township, on Friday, of brain fever, in the sixty-third year of his age. In 1854 he was the nominee of the American party for Canal Commissioner, but declined the nomination before election.

MONONGAHELA AND YOUGHIOGHENY VALLEYS.

Fayette Springs—Their Proposed Reconstruction—The Route to the Springs and the Mineral Wealth of the Valleys—Laurel Hill and Pine Knob—Present Condition of the Springs—Historical Features of the Place—Noble Proposition of Hon. Andrew Stewart.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, August 16, 1867.

A recent communication in your paper has awakened considerable inquiry upon the subject of the revival of so convenient and desirable a resort as Fayette Springs. In order to aid so worthy an enterprise, I propose, if you please, to give your readers some further account of the locality, gathered during a recent visit there. From the number of Pittsburghers, with their families, that I saw and conversed with, as well as many who had been on the mountains this season, I was not left in doubt as to the fact that the time has come, if ever, to rebuild the accommodations for visitors. As it is, people crowd into every available house from Uniontown to the Springs (about eight miles), and even beyond that point. And no wonder. For it would be difficult to imagine a more enticing region than these mountains in the summer months.

To begin with the journey. First, we have the railroad to Uniontown, seventy miles, through the lovely valleys of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny. While on this part of the route, let me observe, that it is astounding what sources of business this road has already opened up. Without dwelling upon the vast coal and coke trade, I may mention that an officer in the late war told me that away off in Texas the Youghiogheny coal was well known and esteemed for its quality, just as its pure mountain water is known among the wool merchants of New England as the best in the country for washing the fleece.

Stopping off at Connellsville, I clambered up the rugged sides of Chestnut Ridge to witness a new development of mineral wealth. The sides of this mountain are strewn with immense rocks, long regarded as useless obstructions, but now eagerly sought after. Roads are cut to get access to them. A blast of powder reduces them to size for hauling and they are transported to the railroad, crushed to powder and washed clean from loam, producing the best sand for making glass (the expensive Missouri and Berkshire excepted) now brought to market. I stood upon one of these rocks which towered sixty feet from the ground, and was told that I might see them one hundred feet high further up the mountain. Lime of the whitest character is here in abundance.

Along the route of the Connellsville railroad towards Cumberland are immense deposits of the purest marbles. Also the many colored marble, like that of California, gorgeous beyond description. A beautiful building stone, reddish color, is here in great abundance. It may be almost cut out with an axe and shaped as easily as chalk, but on exposure to the air it a building becomes like granite for hardness.

Lead also is here, and as for iron, its area is boundless. The Wharton furnace, owned by A. Stewart, Esq., and now operated by Messrs. Wood & Lukens, of McKeesport, has opened a number of rich veins of ore all within a few hundred yards of the furnace bank, while the coal in many veins crops out within a stone's throw of the furnace stack. The limestone being equally handy, there would be little use for teams, but that they have not yet abandoned charcoal as fuel. So much for mineral deposits. Certainly no region is more favored in this respect.

Most of your readers know something of Uniontown, the present terminus of the railroad. Situated at the base of the mountains, it becomes a natural resting place either going to or returning from the Springs. It is astonishing to me that some persons consider it an objection to make any stop or change of conveyance at all in an excursion for health or pleasure. To me this feature is a most delightful one. Here, when about tired of the railroad, one stops a little at this pretty town, where are a number of excellent hotels, and after a pleasant rest and refreshment, proceeds by horse power to complete the trip. President Hughart, of the railroad, proposes to place a line of coaches upon this part of the route, and to ticket passengers through to the springs. This, to my mind and taste, is the charm of the journey. You know well the grandeur of Laurel Hill, over that splendid turnpike the National road. This road was built in 1818, and during its progress President Munroe visited it. Stopping for refreshment a little east of Uniontown, where a town was about to be established, the projectors named the place Munroe, and a pretty village it is, just at the foot of the mountain.

The day we ascended Laurel Hill, last week, was not a bright one, yet the pleasure was scarcely lessened. Off to the right was Pine Knob, that splendid eminence so well worth a visit. It forms one of the great attractions to boarders at the Springs, and is accessible to parties on horseback. Three miles of ascent brings us to the top of Laurel Hill. Here we got into a heavy cloud and caught some rain, but a rapid descent soon brought us to daylight again and beyond the rain. A mile down on the other side brings us to a rolling valley, and here is the turn off to the Springs. Before we visited them, however, we went one mile further to Wiggins's, a well known stopping place. This Hotel was built by Hon. Andrew Stewart forty-seven years ago. We found the house full of Pittsburghers, some of whom had been here for a month or more. Adjacent to the Hotel is a bowling alley, and in another building a billiard room. Hon. Mr. Lawrence, M. C. for the adjoining district, with a party from the house, were out hunting deer and foxes, of which game there is abundance in this vicinity. Further on some two or three miles, we reached Rush's Hotel. The proprietor told us of a party of Pittsburghers who had just left after having taken possession of his premises for several weeks. He protested when they came that he could not accommodate them, but they carried in their baggage and squatted here and there, insisting that they were bound to stay. And stay they did, and enjoyed themselves hugely. This, indeed, was the case in many of the houses on the mountain. To persons in search of a real enjoyable spot, not for the sake of fashionable dissipation, but solid pleasure, it possesses the highest attractions. When they get here, the building at the Springs being destroyed, there is no help for it but squatting wherever they can find room.

While on this part of the road I wish to notice one or two of the historical features connected with it. Indeed this whole section of country is so identified with important events of our early history that a whole season's visit may be occupied in tracing up the incidents which have made the ground sacred to Americans. About two miles east of the Springs, a little off from the main road, is a spot where some monument should tell the story to every passer by of our Washington's first battle. A hundred and thirteen years have elapsed, and yet the broken ground distinctly marks the line of entrenchments of Fort Necessity—or as some rustic here will tell you, Fort Needcessity. Here, in 1754, Washington, then but twenty-two years old, with but three hundred raw soldiers from Virginia, met the French and Indians 1,100 strong. After two days' fighting Washington was forced in mercy to his little command to capitulate, and marched out with the honors of war on the 4th of July, 1754. About a mile west of this spot, on the left of the road, and within sight, is the place where Braddock's retreating forces halted with their mortally wounded commander, two days after the battle of Braddock's Field, in 1755. Here Braddock died that night, and was buried just in the road they were following, a few hundred yards only from the point of crossing the present National road. Mr. Stewart informed me that in his father's life time an old farmer pointed to the ground with his stick saying by "digging down there" Braddock's bones would be found. It was done, and in old Mr. Stewart's presence the bones were lifted and deposited at the root of a tree, still standing but dead, just inside of the fence bounding the National road. Dunbar's Camp in this locality is noted, like Pine Knob, for its magnificent look out. Dunbar was marching to reinforce Washington at Fort Necessity, in 1754, but halted here and fooled away the time through cowardice until he could only join in the retreat.

Returning, we come to the Springs proper. A little off from the highway we enter a ravine of great natural beauty where the buildings formerly were that accommodated visitors from all parts of the West. I have a list before me now of persons from Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and other places, being the record of a single season. Those were the palmy days of the Fayette Springs, as many of our citizens whose names I recognize can testify. It is to be hoped that the glory of this place will soon be revived upon a basis more enduring. Surely nothing is lacking here to induce an outlay for buildings sufficient for all that would rejoice in the opportunity to people these everlasting hills for a brief part of the year. There are a number of outbuildings still here, requiring only some repairs to become available in the reconstruction. Bath houses, stables, bowling alleys, &c., are all here, besides some four or five cottages. The unfailing springs, mineral and fresh water, pour forth thei generous streams as of old, rendering this a natural watering place of superior merit. Now we come to

HON. ANDREW STEWART'S PROPOSITION.

This has already been alluded to in your paper, but it may be well to state it as reported to me but the other day. Having been approached by a number of parties on the subject, he determined to make the following offer: When a sufficient number of persons will combine and subscribe stock enough to rebuild the premises, and place it in the condition it should be as a watering place, then he will donate to the association the whole estate, consisting of from 150 to 200 acres, with all the buildings remaining upon it, for the perpetual use as a place of summer resort. He would like to see it taken in hand soon, so that work might be begun this fall. During the winter a charter may be obtained, and the deed of gift will then be made to the company. Preliminary to this, Mr. Stewart will agree in writing to this end, with the subscribing parties. Here we have the most substantial aid offered in a spirit of princely liberality, and it will be strange indeed if it is not eagerly met by the citizens of Pittsburgh and others, and this splendid scheme inaugurated at once. The initiatory steps should be taken in Pittsburgh, but parties from other points should be invited to join in the enterprise. Thus Pittsburgh will be benefitted, by strangers halting there on the way to and from the springs.

I am satisfied, Mr. Editor, that the project requires only a start. If the visitors to the mountains this season could only be got together, the matter would receive an impetus that would carry it along swimmingly. Who will open the ball? H.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

HAVANA.

Seditious Language—A Soldier Executed—Payment of Interest on Spanish Scrip—Emigrants to British Honduras—Property Destroyed at Rosseterre—Mutiny Among Coolies.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The steamer Raleigh, from Havana on the 14th, has arrived. It is asserted many seditious expressions were heard in the late riot at Matanzas.

A soldier was executed by garrote at Havana on the 13th.

The necessary funds will shortly be placed at the disposal of the Spanish Minister at Washington to pay the interest on Spanish scrip held by citizens of the United States.

Sugars were dull and unchanged.

The Indian disturbances in British Honduras were ended. Emigrants from our Southern States continue to arrive.

Advices from St. Kitts confirm the Rosseterre disaster. The public buildings, not being in the center of the town, miraculously escaped, but not a single store remains, and only fifteen respectable buildings are left standing. The value of the property destroyed was £300,000, of which only £30,000 was insured.

The Austrian bark Niemen arrived at Barbadoes with 450 coolies. They shortly became mutinous. Capt. Beckwith armed his crew and caused a volley to be fired into the coolies. Three were killed and several wounded, and the rest driven below, when they set fire to the vessel, expecting the crew to follow to extinguish the flames, when they would have murdered them, but the Captain had all the hatches closed and water poured down one of the ventilators, raising such a steam and smoke that the coolies soon volunteered to put out the fire themselves.

Advices from Jamaica report a disturbance at Bushy Park. Some squatters, located upon lands belonging to other parties, were warned off by the authorities, when they rebelled, but were finally subdued and several imprisoned. They will be tried in October.

AUGUSTA, GA.

Feeling Against General Pope's Letter—Opposition to Reconstruction—The Republicans Organizing—Crop Reports.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 19.—Considerable feeling is caused here by General Pope's Order No. 48, and his letter to General Grant. The press is agitating a call for a State Convention, for the purpose of making an organized effort in opposition to organization under the military bill. A number of papers are in favor of calling a Convention.

County meetings are being held in Alabama to elect delegates to a Conservative convention, to be held in Montgomery on the 4th of September.

The corn and cotton crops in Alabama are in good condition.

Accounts from Texas and Louisiana and Southern Mississippi are disastrous. The worms and overflow have destroyed half the crop.

Judge J. W. C. Horne, a prominent citizen of Sumter county, Georgia, was murdered by a party of freedmen recently. Five men have been arrested and imprisoned at Macon, four of whom confessed their participation in the crime.

A Radical or Republican organization has been established in every city and town throughout the State, preparatory to conducting a vigorous campaign in favor of reconstruction under the military bill.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The People's Ticket—A Liberal Offer—A Railway under Roof—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—The People's Committee has put in the field a municipal ticket, made up chiefly of the best men on all the political tickets.

Horace Howes, independent candidate for State Senator, a wealthy citizen, offers to give fifty thousand dollars to found a laborers' exchange, to assist working men in obtaining information as to employment, if others will subscribe a like amount in a specified time.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company have roofed ten miles of road through the snow region. They intend to cover the worst exposures for winter travel.

Green Hood, a member of a late insolvent firm, died from the effects of mental anxiety.

Mining stocks are active, with little change from last quotations.

There is a trade in most departments. Dry goods inactive.

DETROIT.

The Base Ball Tournament—Fire.

DETROIT, August 19.—The play this morning at the tournament was opened by a game between the Victorias, of Ingersoll, Canada, and Monitors, of St. Johns, Michigan. The Canadians played splendidly, and won easily. They take the first prize.

The third class prize of a splendid silver tobacco barrel, for throwing a ball the greatest distance, was won by Porter of the Ionia Club, distance 290½ feet. The ball was afterwards thrown by Hinchman, of the Detroit club, 312 feet 2 inches, but the latter club do not compete for prizes.

This afternoon a second-class game was played between the Ann Arbor Seniors and the Battle Creek, which was won by the Ann Arbor, 46 to 37. The weather continues fine.

A fire on Sunday, at Bog City, Michigan, destroyed over a half million feet of lumber, on Sheorer's dock yard.

THE TURF.

Horse Fair at Hartford—Large Number of Horses Present.

HARTFORD, CONN., August 19.—The Hartford Horse Fair opens on the grounds of the Association to-morrow, and continues three days. Premiums to the amount of $5,000 are offered, and the number of entries have been larger than at any previous exhibition. The managers claim that outside of Dexter they have a better field than can be produced anywhere. Among the arrivals to contest for the purses given by the Association, are the celebrated Lady Thorn, Lucy, Dan Rice, Empress, McClellan, John Farris, Breeze, Volunteer, Old Put, Leviathan, Col. Maynard, Lew Rogers, and a host of others. Geo. C. Hitchcock, of New Preston, arrived to-night with his celebrated Ashland and Patchen stock. The stable of Amasa Sprague, of Cranston, R. I., is also represented here. The fair promises to be a grand success.

Fire in Montreal.

MONTREAL, August 19.—A destructive fire occurred at Middleton's coal oil store last night. Six hundred thousand gallons of oil was consumed, making one of the most terrific conflagrations ever witnessed. Loss over $150,000.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, August 19.—The sum of $150,000 was received here to-day to pay the expenses of registration in this State.

Remarkable Lumber Manufacture.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

OSCEOLA, CLEARFIELD CO., August 15.

I read an extract in your paper from the Lycoming *Gazette* about the manufacture of lumber at Dodge mill, in Williamsport—the *Gazette* throwing out a challege that when 532,500 feet was beaten they would try again. There is a small mill here that has beaten it, and can do it every day. Dodge's mill has four and one-half times as many saws as the Osceola mill, consequently should do four and one-half times as much work. We will take figures and see the result. In two days the Osceola mill cut 76,000 and 74,000 each day respectively, or 150,000 feet in two days, which multiplied by four and one-half equals 675,000 for two days, the amount Mr. Dodge's mill should cut to equal 150,000. The above 150,000 was 5-4 boards. The *Gazette* does not give the kind of lumber manufactured. The capacity of the Osceola mills for two days on 8-4 is 92,000. If you hear of any more *Gazette* bragging, please let them know there is another saw mill in Pennsylvania. Of the above 150,000 feet not one foot was spoiled in manufacture. OSCEOLA.

West Virginia Items.

The Baptists of West Virginia are holding a convention at Ravenswood, which is largely attended.

The corner-stone of the Normal School of West Virginia, was laid at Fairmont on Thursday, in the presence of two thousand people, comprising delegates from the surrounding towns and counties. The address was delivered by Governor Boreman.

A number of practical workmen and capitalists propose to establish iron works at Parkersburg, provided the citizens donate a suitable lot of ground, and furnish an equal amount of capital to that provided by them.

Two insane men, one named James M. Edwards, from Buffalo, New York, and the other Edward Snider or Shaffer, have been arrested in Parkersburgh on a charge of lunacy, and placed in custody.

Moses Hunt, of Fairmont, left his home on the 10th inst., with his gun, to spend the day in hunting. Not returning in the evening, his friends commenced a search for him, and found his body in a field two miles from town. An examination of the body proved that his death was caused by lightning.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The explosion in the cartridge factory of the Bridesburg arsenal, on Saturday afternoon, was purely accidental. James Carter and Chris Zimmerman were killed, and Wesley Ginsell was seriously wounded. Mr. Carter was in the act of filling a cartridge with percussion powder, which ignited and caused the explosion.

Colonel Eli S. Parker, of General Grant's staff, who with General Alfred Sully, of Minnesota, has been engaged all summer in an Indian peace commission on the Upper Missouri, returned to Washington, yesterday morning. The appointment of the commission by the late act of Congress, suspended the necessity for farther efforts by Colonel Parker's commission. Hence his return. General Sherman's commission had gone North from Omaha when Colonel Parker left.

A dispatch from Galveston, dated Saturday, says the yellow fever is raging there worse than ever before known. The total number of deaths last week reached 187. The same ratio of mortality in New York would give nearly 10,000 deaths for the corresponding period.

A Washington special says: Thirty members of the bar of this city, who hold that the bar has no right to review the orders of the Court, have united in a call for a meeting on Thursday, in opposition to the course of the meeting held last week in the interest of Bradley. These gentlemen hold that members of the bar have no business to interfere irregularly with the orders of the Court, and that any member so demeaning himself as to secure dismissal, must rest his case upon its own merits.

The New York *Times* publishes a correspondence between Generals Grant, Schofield, Pope, Ord and Sheridan, in which the former affirms the power of removal as existing in the district commanders, and repudiates the statement that he disapproved of its exercise in the case of Governor Wells. He suggests the conditions touching registration, which are at variance with the lax notions of the Attorney General.

Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, met Mr. George C. Bennett, of the Brooklyn *Times*, on Saturday, in a beer saloon, and smeared the editor's face all over with Limburg cheese, for writing offensive articles against the Ex-Mayor. The insult was not resented.

A tragedy was enacted at Tacony, near Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon. One William Brophy got into a row with his brother James, which caused William to seize a Springfield rifle and shoot Mrs. James Brophy, his sister-in-law. The ball entered the abdomen, and dropped out of the back near the end of the spinal vertebræ, causing fatal injury. Mrs. Brophy had a child in her lap, which was seriously wounded in the knee by the ball. Brophy was arrested and is in custody.

REFERRING to the efforts of an association for promoting inventions for flying through the air, the Boston *Post* remarks: Their success will not be one whit more astonishing than that achieved by the railroad, the telegraph and the printing press in other departments of industry. One hundred years ago, the man who professed to transmute the base metals into gold was believed, but had any one foretold that the sales on the market in Europe would be announced in Boston and New York and used in speculation within two hours after they took place, he would have been sent to the mad house. It is well to know what to believe and what to disbelieve; but looking back a century, and then forward to what may be in 1868, we are inclined to be very credulous.

CITY MATTERS.

PROLIFIC.—A colored woman residing in the Seventh ward on Sunday night gave birth to three children. "The mother and children are doing well."

EIGHTH WARD TEACHERS ELECTED.—The Eighth Ward School Board met last evening, and elected Misses Martha Sloes and M. Agnes McGadden teachers in the Primary Department of said Ward School.

PERSONAL.—Ex-Mayor James Lowry, Jr., has returned to the city after several months absence on business in the South and Southwest. He gives a hopeful account of affairs down below, and as soon as reconstruction is completed an increased activity in business is anticipated.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon as a German, named Hytald, was unloading a heavy mass of stone from his wagon, in front of a new building in the Fourth ward, he lost his balance and fell to the ground, fracturing his right arm and sustaining several severe wounds on his head and face. He was removed to the office of Dr. W. R. Childs, on Penn street, where his injuries were dressed.

THE IRWIN'S STATION BURGLARIES.—Alderman Andrew Humbert and officers Robert Hague and David McKelvy, left the city yesterday afternoon for Greensburg, to appear as witnesses in the case of J. Kline and Charles Tohle, the parties charged with committing the burglaries at Irwin's Station recently, which will come up for trial in the Criminal Court of Westmoreland county this morning.

G. A. R. IN SHARON, PA.—Post No. 73 Grand Army of the Republic were organized Friday evening, August 15th, by Comrade S. H. Johnson, of Post No. 67, Erie P., and special A. D. C. There were twenty members obligated as charter members, and the following officers elected: James E. Richards, P. C.; A. F. Crane, S. V. C.; G. Turner, J. V. C.; A. L. Bowman, Adjutant; J. A. Espy, Quartermaster.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, ST. LOUIS.—The attention of Pittsburghers traveling westward, who may take St. Louis in their way, is directed to the card of the St. Nicholas Hotel of that city, to be found on first page. The hotel has recently undergone many important improvements, and is now one of the most delightful houses of entertainment to be found anywhere. Under the management of Mr. E. Jennings, a popular and experienced landlord, the St. Nicholas is now esteemed a first-class hotel, whose elegant apartments, well-spread tables, and due attention to the comfort of guests cannot be too highly commended. Travelers in that direction will be well entertained at the St. Nicholas.

FIRE IN ROCHESTER.—Our correspondent "Occasional" sends the following: A fire broke out in the livery stable of E. M. Powers yesterday morning, at quarter past eleven o'clock, burning the building to the ground. All the hay, straw, oats and feed on hand, together with two buggies and several sleighs, were consumed. The fire brick works of Pendleton & Co. were in imminent danger, but were saved by the energy of the citizens. The cornice of the depot caught fire several times, but was extinguished with little trouble; the Company had a slate roof put on about a year ago, otherwise it would have fallen a prey to the flames. The fire is supposed to have originated from some sparks falling on the roof from the engine of the fire brick works. Mr. Powers's loss is from four to five thousand dollars; no insurance.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

S. Smith lodged an information against Annie Churlworth, living on the corner of Penn and Smith streets, in the Ninth ward charging her with keeping a disorderly house. A warrant was issued for her arrest.

[Before Alderman Lynch.]

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

John Mitchell, of Birmingham, charged with selling liquor without lisence, and also with selling liquor on Sunday, had a hearing yesterday afternoon. The fine of fifty dollars for selling on Sunday was imposed upon him, and he was also held to bail to answer both charges at court.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

LARCENY AS BAILEE OF $340.

Henry Smith appeared yesterday and made information against his brother, Frederick Smith, and a man named Henry Schuchart, charging them with larceny as bailee. The prosecutor is employed on Neville Island, and his brother, one of the defendants, resided in this city. In his information deponent states that for a long time past he has been sending his earnings to his brother here, to deposit in the German National Bank. On the 1st inst., he sent him forty dollars to deposit in the bank, and instead of doing so he kept the forty dollars and drew from the bank the money on deposit there belonging to deponent—$300—and then left for New York, where he is still staying. Schuchart is charged with aiding and abetting Fred. Smith, and was about sending to the latter all his working materials and household effects, when the information was made. All the goods in Smith's (the defendant's) house, amounting in value to about $300, were seized and will be held for the money embezzled. Schuchart was arrested and held to bail for a hearing on Saturday afternoon next.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Charlotte Kehr made an information before Alderman Thomas, charging Isaac Peters with assault and battery. It is alleged by the prosecutrix that the defendant assaulted her and pushed her violently from the door of her domicil.

Another charge was preferred against the same Isaac Peters, by the same party, alleging that he threatened her with bodily harm, and she was afraid he would carry out his threats. At the hearings the defendant was discharged in both cases at the cost of the prosecutrix.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Sigmond Moses yesterday made information against Isadore Isaac and Isadore Slazen, charging them with embezzlement. The defendants were in the employ of the prosecutor in peddling goods through the country, and deponent alleges that they both embezzled him out of goods, Isaac to the amount of $78 75, and Slazer to the amount of $32 50. Warrants for their arrest were issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

James Egan was charged with committing an assault and battery on David Hastings, who alleges that Egan seized him by the shoulder and shoved him violently. The accused has not yet been arrested.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

Edward O'Connor charged Thomas Copperwhite with surety of the peace, alleging that defendant kicked at his door and threatened deponent with bodily injury. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the accused.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF "FOUND DROWNED."

A Man Found in Nine Feet of Water and All Efforts to Recover the Body Unsuccessful.

One of the most singular instances of drowning that has ever occurred in the experience of any Coroner in this vicinity, has just been brought to light.

On Saturday afternoon Wm. Richards, of Allegheny City, and a man named Hood, were fishing in the Allegheny river and discovered the body of a man, who had been drowned, in the river opposite Dixmont, near the upper end of Neville Island. The head of the body was about nine feet under the water, and fast, while the feet were floating towards the surface, about three feet from the top. The men made an effort to get the body loose, but were unsuccessful, and after pulling at one leg until it almost come off, they abandoned the case and notified Coroner Clawson, who, in company with two other gentlemen and a hired laborer, visited the place yesterday. They arrived at the place where the body was found at noon, and procured a skiff and rowed out into the river. They found the body about thirty feet from the shore, in the situation previously described. The leg at which the other parties had been pulling was gone, and had most probably floated down stream; the other leg was grappled and came off just below the knee. An attempt was then made to get the body loose with a pipe-rope, but this could not be done, as the flesh was so decomposed that it came off in large quantities, and the man's head appeared to be by some means fastened to the bottom of the river. The river was muddy and nothing could be seen but the outline of the body. It is the opinion of the Coroner and the other persons who were along that the head is fast under the roots of a tree, as there is a root extending into the river near where the body was found. Owing to the rain and the muddy condition of the river, it is doubtful whether the body can be recovered to-day. The deceased had on dark colored pantaloons. The foot that was pulled off sunk to the bottom of the river and was not recovered.

The Allegheny Burglaries—The Stolen Goods Recovered.

The Allegheny police have succeeded in arresting a young man named Joseph Stewart on suspicion of having robbed the hardware store of Mr. Godfrey, on Ohio street. On Saturday afternoon word was brought to the Mayor's office that Stewart had offered for sale a lot of knives answering the description of a portion of the articles stolen. He was apprehended during the night in his father's house, in the First ward, and locked up for a hearing. He denied having any connection with the robbery, but on Sunday night admitted that he had accidentally detected the thieves secreting their plunder on the bank of a large gully immediately in the rear of the Penitentiary. Chief Long and Captain Bowden accompanied Stewart to the place designated, and after removing a few shovels fulls of earth found several dozen of pocket knives and a number of silver plated spoons and forks, which have been identified by Mr. Godfrey as his property. Stewart's story is not generally believed, and it is probable that he will be held for trial.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—Special or Active. (Practical Plumber or Gas Fitter preferred), with $5,500 to invest for half interest in an old established business near Pittsburgh, paying forty (40, per cent. To save time none but those having the above amount to invest and meaning business, need apply. The advertiser deals in Engines, Tubing, Pumps, Plumbing and Gas Fitting materials, Chandeliers, Boilers, Glassware, &c. If necessary, the advertiser will guarantee 25 per cent. on their investment. All communications addressed to "Hinman," care of Davis & Phillips, 110 Water street, for one week, will meet with confidence and attention. "No Agents need apply."

WANTED—BOARDERS—A small family can secure one or two adjoining rooms. A few young men can also be accommodated. Inquire at 89 Penn street.

WANTED—MANAGER—A Manager, who is thoroughly practical in the mixture of Metals and management of a Rolling Mill, and one who is willing to invest $5,000 to $10,000, and whose application, if acceptable, will find this a rare chance for the investment of a small capital, with unusual attractions and inducements in becoming part owner of a new Iron Rolling Mill. Refer or apply to ANDERSON, COOK & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Cleveland, Ohio, August 15, 1867.

WANTED—PARTNERS—One or two Partners in the Agricultural business, with from $20,000 to $30,000 cash capital. The location is a good one, with a fine trade already established. For particulars address Drawer No. 22, Ashland, Ohio.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$2,000 on bond and mortgage on good city property, on which a liberal interest will be allowed. Address J. C., Commercial office.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—5,000 Male and Female Agents, to sell the most valuable article of the age. Agents can easily clear $40 per day. Samples and circulars sent free. Can be done at home or traveling. For further particulars address GEORGE KUHN & CO., 480 Broadway, New York. N. B.—This is no humbug or gift enterprise.

WANTED—AGENTS—"Beyond the Mississippi;" A Complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the Great Ocean. By Albert D. Richardson. Over 20,000 copies sold in one month. Life and Adventures on Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories. To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c., &c. Agents Wanted—Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penna.

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 00—$100—Male and female, to introduce our New Patent Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family use, and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—$18 00 a Day—Agents wanted, male and female, to introduce a new article of household utility. Only Five Dollars capital is required. Particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—A moderate sized House in Allegheny city or Pittsburgh. Address CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, Agent, Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story Brick House, No. 15 Ross street; house contains gas, water, &c. Inquire of BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO., corner Second and Wood streets.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—McKnight & Co. being about to remove their stock of Iron to Works, will re-rent their present Warehouse, No. 111 Water street. Possession given on the first of September next. McKNIGHT & CO.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A Room neatly furnished on the second floor front, suitable for two single gentlemen, as a sleeping apartment Address Box M, Commercial office.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A commodious Brick Dwelling, and well finished Store House adjoining, situate on Pittsburgh and Chicago Road, in Salem, Ohio—a substantial two story Brick Dwelling, with Hall and 10 Rooms. Property in good repair. Excellent well of never-failing water and hydrant of soft spring water. Gas fixtures in store and dwelling. Also, on the lot, Stable, Carriage House and Warehouse; Apple, Peach, Pear and Plum trees and fine bearing Grapes—Isabella, Catawba, Delaware, Clinton and Black Hamburg. Store-room 22x75 feet. Price $6000. Terms easy. The property could not be reproduced for twice that sum at present prices. Apply to M. R. ROBINSON, Agent Security Life, 26 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or JACOB HEATON, Salem, O.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Fine Dwelling in Sewickley. The subscriber is now building and will soon have ready for sale, a fine Brick House of 14 rooms, comprising Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Kitchen, Wash Room, seven Chambers, Bath Room, large Store Room, large Closets, good Cellars, slate roof, marble mantles, speaking tubes, gas pipes, French glass, &c., &c. Ground the most beautiful in the valley. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises, five minutes' walk from Quaker Valley Station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, or address by mail, JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickleyville Postoffice.

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLING—A modern two story Brick Dwelling, pleasantly located on Beaver street, between Ohio street and North Common, Allegheny. Stable on rear of lot. House contains Six Rooms, Bath Room and Finished Attic—all in the most complete order. Hot and cold water in bath room and kitchen; gas throughout. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply at 117 Beaver street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—An elegant new residence on Fort Wayne Road, near Sewickley Station. Fine two story Dwelling of 8 Rooms, just being finished; everything perfect, marble mantles, fine water arrangements, bath room, &c. This residence stands in a well laid out lot of ground of one and a half acres. Price $8,000. Terms easy. This property could not be reproduced at the money asked for it. Apply to GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Real Estate Agent 76 Fifth street, (Commercial Building), Pittsburgh.

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FOUND—WATCH CHAIN—A Chain, which the owner can have by property and paying for this advertisement. Address D. C. K., Lock Box No. 4.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—OIL WORKS—The Belmont Oil Works, situate in the Twenty-fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia, comprising about six acres of ground, in the immediate proximity of the new line of Fairmount Park, fronting the Reading Railroad on one side, and Schuylkill river on the other. Distilling and Refining Apparatus, Tankage for Crude and Refined Oil are in prime order; buildings for manufacturing and storing in bond or free, first class and fire proof. As to capacity and size these Works are among the largest and best in the country. The popularity which our brand "Belmont" has already attained in the trade, combined with the fact of its having been awarded the first Prize Medal at the Paris Exposition, offer unequalled prospects to our successors, while the price asked for our Works, will be very moderate, since the present owners contemplate to retire from business. Particulars as to price and terms can be ascertained from the Proprietors at the office, 107 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Doing a tip-top business. Price $4,500. Address M. M., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—INTEREST—An interest in a Drug Store in one of the best locations in the city. Address K, Commercial office, giving name, and stating where an interview can be had.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A first-class Drug Store, in a country town, the seat of justice of the county; a good location—an old stand. Address S. ODENBAUGH, Waynesburg, Greene co., Pa.

FOR SALE—COAL WORKS—An interest in a fine Coal Works, on the Monongahela river, now in active operation; $5,000 down, and the balance in one and two years. To an energetic man no better opportunity can be found to get into an established business. Address Box 217, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES—First Mortgage for $10,000, secured upon City Property valued at $25,000 to $30,000. Also, other good Mortgages with like margin of security. GEORGE H. HOLTZMAN, Broker, 76 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STORE—A Store with Stock, Lease and Fixtures in the central part of the city, doing a fair business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address "Sale," this office.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Wilkinsburg, suitable for a large family. All in the most complete and modern condition. GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM—An excellent Farm of 221 acres, situated about one mile from a proposed Station on the Chartiers Valley Railroad, which is now about to be completed, and 12 miles from the city by the Washington Pike, which runs through the place, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. About 170 acres cleared and in good productive condition—the rest is covered with the finest white oak timber. It is well watered, and the whole farm is underlaid with the Pittsburgh vein of coal. A good Brick Mansion of 10 Rooms, and a tenant house. Will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers. For terms, apply to N. W. SHAFFER, Esq., 83 Diamond street; or J. S. RANKIN, M. D., 100 Fifth street.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.—Will be added to the advertised list of stocks THIS EVENING, (Tuesday), August 20, at 8 o'clock, on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street.
37 shares Citizens' National Bank.
A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

THE FALL TERM OF THE ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY
T. F. WAKEHAM, Principal,
Will commence on MONDAY, September 2d, in EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Circulars may be procured at the principal Book Stores. Students can secure places by registering their names at the Book Store of M. Spratt, Federal street.

EAST LIBERTY
FEMALE SEMINARY.
MISS A. T. GIDDINGS, PRINCIPAL.
The next session of this Institution will open on WEDNESDAY, September 4th, 1867. All who wish to enter, it is hoped, will be present on that day.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
FOURTH STREET.
BET. WASHINGTON & FRANKLIN AVENUES,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
The undersigned, formerly a joint partner in the Everett House, takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and the public generally, that he has taken the St. Nicholas for a term of years. The said Hotel has been renovated, refitted and refurnished with modern improvements and conveniences, and every way comfortable. My table will be provided with the best the market affords and charges moderate, and every attention given to supply the wants of the guests. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. $2 50 PER DAY.
E. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Take notice that letters testamentary, with the will annexed, of THOS. LITTLE, SR., late of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons indebted to his estate will please call and settle, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly probated, at the office of LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, 112 and 114 Second street.
MARY LITTLE,
SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
JOHN H. STEWART,
THOS LITTLE, JR.,
Executors of Thos. Little, Sr., deceased.
Pittsburgh, August 14, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF
LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,
Will be continued as heretofore, Thomas Little, Sr., deceased, interest remaining in the firm, and the business conducted by the surviving co-partners, Saml. H. Baird and James Patton, Jr.

AUCTION SALE OF
LOTS IN ALLEGHENY CITY
34 Desirable Building Lots,
Adjoining the Allegheny Observatory, and fronting on the Perrysville Plankroad and Observatory Avenue, and opposite the residence of Washington M'Clintock, Esq. Each Lot is 25 by 136 feet.
These Lots are very desirable on account of location, easy of access, and beauty of scenery, being only twenty minutes' walk from the Suspension Bridge. The best spring water can be obtained from six to twenty feet. They will be offered for sale at Public Auction on the premises, on
THURSDAY, AUG. 29TH, AT 3½ O'CLOCK, P. M.
Terms—One-half cash; balance in one and two years with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of DIRM, GREGG & CO., No. 97 Wood street, or of
JOHN D. BAILEY, Auctioneer,
No. 102 Fourth street.

EAST LIBERTY ACADEMY FOR BOYS.
The next Session of this Institution will open on
WEDNESDAY, September 4, '67.
The year is divided into two sessions of five months each.
This School will be under the direction of Mr. M. C. WILSON, A. M., and Major R. W. McDOWELL, both experienced teachers, and in regard to their qualifications are permitted to refer to
Rev. JAMES BLACK, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College
Gen. JOHN FRASER, President of Pennsylvania State Agricultural College.
Rev. D. McKINNEY, D. D., Pittsburgh.
Rev. JOHN GILLESPIE, East Liberty.
For further particulars apply this week to Dr. P. W. LEWIS, C. H. PAULSON or J. B. LYON, Committee; after that to the PRINCIPAL, at the Academy, on HILAND AVENUE.

SNOWDON WORKS,
Brownsville, Pa.
J. N. SNOWDON,
MACHINIST,
ENGINE BUILDER
AND
STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR
Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE or furnish any part of the Machinery.
I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of
IRON VESSELS.
For which I am prepared to contract. Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.
J. N. SNOWDON,
BROWNSVILLE, PA.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
No. 120 Federal Street, Allegheny City.
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
Irish and French Poplins,
Black Alpaccas and Mohair Lusters,
Wool Delaines and French Merinos,
Prints, Chintzes and Ginghams,
IN GREAT VARIETY & VERY CHEAP.
SUMMER GOODS
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
SILK AND LAMA LACE SHAWLS,
Thibit, Cashmere and Brochea Shawls.

he Daily Commercial

ESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1867.

ERCIAL *is the largest daily State, and gives daily one- 'ing than any other paper 't is the only Pittsburgh he telegraph liberally, gives orts, and all the news of the*

.ne decency of the thing, if for no reason, all doubt relative to the body MAXIMILIAN ought to cease. One day we have it delivered up to the Austrians, the next, the report that the demand has been positively declined and the body buried somewhere. What motive there ever could have been for refusing to surrender so poor a thing as the body of an Austrian Prince, we cannot conceive; and the fact it was not promptly given up speaks as loudly against the civilization of the Mexicans as anything they have done.

IT has been stated, and, in fact, shown by general estimates, that BROWNLOW'S election, as Governor of Tennessee, was not decided by the votes of the colored people. The following statements demonstrate this on specific figures: ETHERIDGE received 17,994 votes, BROWNLOW, 66,361. On the usual proportion of voters to population, the colored voters could not have been more than 46,000 at the outside. This, supposing them all cast for BROWNLOW, would leave him over 20,000 votes of loyal white men, or a majority of more than 2,000. It is not probable, however, t at he received 46,000 negro votes. As much as they may have been less than this number, so much is to be added to his majority of the white votes. But 2,000, under the circumstances, is a very fair showing for the loyalty of Tennessee.

GEN. THOMAS is to succeed Gen. SHERIDAN, Gen. HANCOCK takes the place of THOMAS, and SHERIDAN that of HANCOCK. Gen. GRANT, it is said, seeing that the President was bent on making a change at New Orleans, suggested this arrangement. If there is another General a little more radical than SHERIDAN, at the same time perfectly unyielding in the performance of duty, and as wise as unyielding, it is Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS. He is no untried man, either as a soldier in the field or one capable of dealing with the gravest questions of civil policy. In Tennessee he has proved himself to be wise, firm and perfectly devoted to the ideas for which SHERIDAN has so nobly battled in New Orleans. The change will cost the cause of Freedom and Progress in the Louisiana District nothing; and we have the assurance that for such a consummation we are indebted to Gen. GRANT. He wanted THOMAS, we are assured, because he would undo nothing SHERIDAN has done.

GENERAL POPE AND THE RECUSANTS.

The letter of General POPE and the proposed action of General GRANT, on the disloyal political agitators of the South, are so obviously suggested by common sense and justice, that they must be universally approved by those who appreciate those qualities or who desire the peace and unity of the country. Nothing could be more absurd, nor anything more ridiculous from a political stand-point, than the toleration of a course of conduct like that of B. H. HILL. The sentiments published not long since by the infamous TOOMBS come under the same category. Others of similar character might be cited. The tendency and the intentions of these utterances are entirely adverse to the work of reconstruction. We cannot imagine the slightest difference in the *animus* which dictates the course of HILL, TOOMBS and the rest, from that which led to the rebellion and which urged on bloody and desolating war in maintaining it.

To allow such traitors, who have escaped the gallows only by the forbearance of the Government and loyal people, to obstruct the laws with impunity, to tear down the work of reconstruction as fast as the legal agencies build it up, does not become the wisdom and dignity of the Government. It is running forbearance and clemency into the ground, for the special benefit of a set of unscrupulous and ungrateful political desperadoes, who are incapable of appreciating even the clemency that spares their own necks. This HILL, we believe, was recently pardoned by the President. The first use he makes of his false tongue is to counsel his accustomed dupes to embarrass the reconstruction work by a mulish obstinacy in opposition to it. The impudence of such men knows no bounds of decency, and it is high time that better men should take it in hand to set limits to it. General POPE has evidently encountered their pernicious influence in opposition to the laws of the United States which he is endeavoring to enforce, and with a full understanding of their character and designs, he suggests the only true and thorough remedy. It is to "free the country of the turbulent and disloyal leaders of the reactionary party."

Although Gen. POPE professes not to suggest a remedy, yet he does it, so far as an expression of opinion goes, leaving it, of course, to the higher powers of the Government to adopt specific measures for the accomplishment of the end. He says, "while these persons remain in the country to exercise the baneful influence which they undoubtedly possess, there can be no peace." He classes the persons referred to with those who are endeavoring to overthrow loyal Government in Tennessee, and, from the action of the latter, argues what will be the course of their co-adjutors in the other States yet unreconstructed. He has touched, as we conceive, the right spot. There is a kind feeling among the loyal people of the North, that makes them reluctant to resort to confiscation as the means of reducing obdurate rebels to impotency. But their banishment from the country would be greeted with general approbation. If they will persist in their hostility to the peace and the laws of the nation, let them not have the power of adding insult to the crime, by parading their enmity even under the eyes of the Government.

What a spectacle does the existing state of things present to the view of the world! While the Government is endeavoring to restore order, civil administration, suffrage, prosperity, representation and all the benefits of citizenship to the people of the States, so that all the functions and relations of the States to the Federal Union may be what they should be under the Constitution, the leading men, who have caused the disorder and derangement, are exerting their hostile influence, as much as ever, to prevent the desired consummation! Has the Government no dignity to support? Shall its respect for its own laws be suffered to fall under suspicion, by allowing the administration of them to be obstructed by the seditious conduct of professed enemies and demonstrated traitors? No, let the mangey dogs, that keep the people from their rights and privileges, be sent away so far that they will not return, and as General POPE intimates as the only wise course, let the country be rid of them. This seems to be General GRANT's notion, too, of the way of dealing with them.

COUNT LEON.

We yield much space to-day for the translation of the sketch of Count LEON, which we have, after much trouble, secured from the *Gartenlaube*, a favorite periodical both here and abroad, for its inherent worth and the interest it possesses for many of our citizens now living who well remember him. Its perusal goes far to confirm an opinion we have long cherished that there is scarcely a creation in the broad field of romance writing, in which the narrative is not absolutely preposterous to humanity, whose complete parallel cannot be found in actual life.

Of the great number of fanatics or imposters, if you prefer to so call them, who have broken the ground of the millenium, as their starting point, not one possesses to our taste so much entertainment as our present hero. It is scarcely possible to estimate the powerful influences exerted by one mind, with fixed determination, over masses of men, when thereto is added a persuasive tongue and a commanding physique. There are few persons who can affirm they have been, at all times in life, insensible to this combination, and have not yielded at any moment to such seductive power. This first MAX, who came to this country to establish a spiritual kingdom, with a liberal temporal foundation, had no better luck than his successor, who left his home to construct a temporal power on a strong ecclesiastical support. The supply of princes has been so abundant for some years past, should we, in this country, at any time find self-government burdensome, there is no doubt we could have one, like LANGSTROTH's queen bees, brought out to order.

The author of the life of PROLI, desirous of obtaining exact information from the archives at Darmstadt, of many interesting particulars, not otherwise fully confirmed, he was desirous of stating in his sketch, addressed a note to the officer in charge thereof, and received the following courteous answer:

> In reply, I regret to say, your wish concerning the papers pertaining to the sectarian, Bernhard Mueller, *alias* Proli, cannot be gratified as they contain a mass of confidential correspondence, not suitable for publication. Besides these documents do not contain the slightest disclosures, regarding the origin, the existence and working of the sect that assumed his name."

It will be remembered that the KARL THEODORE VON DALBERG, Archbishop Elector of Mayence, Prince Primate of Frankfort, &c., with whom the sketch opens, and his nephew, EMMERICH JOSEPH, were the convenient resource to whom NAPOLEON I. at last applied, when all other means had failed, to carry out his base purpose of marrying MARIA LOUISA after his brutal divorce from the faithful and loving Empress JOSEPHINE, for which they were both amply rewarded. As the former died in 1817, we find it is somewhat difficult to reconcile the continuance of his influence at the Court of Hesse, to procure the release of PROLI and his adherents who were arrested in 1830.

We would have been pleased, had the author seen fit to give in detail, many important incidents in the strangely eventful life of Count LEON, which caused so many men and women to voluntarily place themselves under his rule. Most difficult of all is it to understand, how an ignorant man like him could make an educated person, such as Dr. GOENTGEN undoubtedly was, endure the loss of everything in the world to follow, without complaint, such a delusive leader.

Many of the miracles, such as healing the sick, causing the lame to walk, and other wonders he pretended to perform, gave him a marvellous fame and an extensive notoriety. These performances explain in a great measure the manner in which he acquired such unbounded influence, and through one of them he made the acquaintance of the person he subsequently married.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It calculated that Europe maintains four millions of soldiers in time of peace. The average annual value of the labor of these idlers is estimated at $1,500,000,000. The cost of maintaining them is $700 000,000. The result is that the world is $700,000,000 poorer every year, instead of being $800,000,000 richer from the profits of their labor, which would otherwise be employed. This is only the cost of armies in time of peace. In war the expenses are increased prodigiously.

The shipments of black walnut lumber from Toledo, from the opening of navigation, amount to one hundred and twenty-five cargoes, aggregating 19,676,300 feet. At an early day in Ohio black walnut furnished the most available fencing stuff, and we have seen whole farms inclosed with an incalculable quantity of this valuable timber thus wasted.

The latest Minnesota papers report that the wheat crop has been considerably injured by extremely dry and hot weather. Harvesting was to commence this week, and the condition of the crop will soon be definitely known. Corn and oats are reported as promising a large yield in every section of the State.

Under the Dominion, the Canadians do not appear to be in a much greater state of harmony than as they were prior to this expected fruition of their ambitious desires. The general dissatisfaction with things, and with one another, across the boundary, is so intense as to excite the most serious apprehensions for the future of their political experiment.

The Boston *Post* aptly hits the prevailing feeling of civilized humanity under existing weather: "If ever mankind feels like being laid out on a shutter and carried home gently, it is during the reign of the canine star."

Greeley says, "we sustain no man whose record is not as clear as the sun." You sustained Jeff. Davis; how about his record? You claimed the right of the Southern States to secede. Is that record "as clear as the sun?"

The tobacco crop in the vicinity of Springfield, Mass., which has been for several years a source of great profit, will not this year be more than half the average yield, as most of the farmers, having two or three years' crops on hand, have not planted the usual amount. How will this affect the price of "Havana cigars?"

PERSONAL.

—Friday ex-rebel Generals Beauregard and Magruder were introduced to the New York Stock Board. They were received so coldly that they were among the bears. They were glad to get away from an atmosphere which never has been healthy for disloyal lungs. The North will have to be thoroughly reconstructed before it will look complacently upon these architects of the attempted ruin of the country.

—Mrs. Bessie Perrine, daughter of the late Judge Lee, who was tried for treason, in Washington, during the war, and released, was married in Baltimore on Thursday, in the Cathedral, to Mr. Cooper, of the British navy. It was a grand affair. Several of the British Embassy, and other foreign dignitaries were present.

—A New Yorker at Newport attempted suicide by jumping into the sea, but was rescued. It seems a young lady to whom he was engaged was unfaithful to him while he was in Europe, and he has been almost crazy since the discovery. She is also quite upset. Meanwhile the third party, the seducer, is in a pleasant frame of mind at the terrible ruin and grief he has occasioned. All move in the first circles.

—It is announced that Hon. William B. Kinney, for a long time editor of the Newark *Advertiser*, and subsequently Minister to Sardinia, is engaged upon a history of Tuscany, to which he has devoted more or less of his time for ten years past.

—Years ago J. P. Benjamin, of Confederate notoriety, took unto himself a wife. She was not long in discovering that J. P. B. should rather have kept himself unto himself in single blessedness. When this was known—and it rapidly got from one bevy of fair gossips to another—New Orleans was in a tittering cackle from one end to the other. Some were for at once sending him to a Turkish realm, as Grand Vizier to a Sultan who was specially jealous of the charming creatures wived unto him. Nature had made him the safest of creatures, in manly mould, for such a function. His wife—cruel creature!—left him, and went to take shelter in Paris, where she has been for years. Benjamin did not follow her, nor did he entreat her to return. He let her severely alone, and sorely repented him of the connubial mistake. He nobly made amends to the bride by giving her a generous allowance. No one could have taken with a better grace than he took the jibes of the New Orleans journals. The *Delta* was especially severe in its sarcasms; but he bore it all like a resolute martyr. This mishap, or the diversion or pity it provoked, did not prevent him being sent to Congress as U. S. Senator from the very Louisiana that laughed at him.

—Rev. William Beates, the oldest clergyman in Lancaster, and oldest member of the Ministerium of the Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church, died in that city Saturday morning in the ninety-first year of his age. Although able to be about the house, and occasionally to drive out, he was conscious of his approaching end, having the disease known as ossification of the heart. The *Intelligencer* says: He was in the act of administering the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the different members of his family, who were gathered about him for that purpose; when, having just broken the bread and given it to the fourth member of the family, he fell over and expired without a word or struggle. He was for very many years the Pastor of Zions' German Lutheran Church, in Vine street, this city, but for some ten or twelve years past the infirmities of advancing age have prevented him from engaging in the duties of his sacred calling. As a pastor he was in his day very popular, and much respected and revered by all who knew him. He died in the fullness of years, leaving behind him a widow and large family of descendants, quite a number of whom were present at the solemn Sacrament of the morning, during the administration of which the spirit of this aged christian minister took its flight from earth to heaven.

MAXIMILIAN'S EXECUTION—A NEW VERSION.—The editor of the San Antonio (Texas) *Express* has received a visit from a Mexican Colonel of the Liberal army, who gave him a new statement about the execution of Maximilian. According to the account in the *Express* this Colonel was present at the execution. He denies that Maximilian made a speech, and says that when brought to the scaffold he seemed more dead than alive, and broke down entirely—not uttering a word.

KING OF JERUSALEM.

Life of Count Leon, the New Saviour—His Sojourn at Economy.

(Translated for the Commercial from the Gartenlaube.)

Under no condition has religious fanaticism been more boldly displayed, assumed more gigantic proportions, and occupied a more extended field, than in the anticipations of the millenium, which are technically understood by the word *chiliasmus*. This word represents the idea of renovation of the world on communistic principles on the return of Christ, the expectation of a political and social revolution, resulting in the establishment of a form of paradise on earth, known or recognized by various nations under different names descriptive of their conception of supreme happiness, and the literal fulfilment of the glory definitely pronounced in the revelation of St. John.

What endless and silly investigations have been made to calculate the precise time at which the golden era of Christianity would dawn, and in what extravagances have these absurdities resulted! It was, however, reserved for the nineteenth century to witness the advent of the boldest impostor in this direction, whose life, deeds and opinions have not been at all sufficiently exposed. We are pleased to present the result of careful inquiry concerning the life of our hero, at the best sources accessible at the present time, without waiting to discuss the merits of certain improbable and fabricated stories concerning his origin.

The castle of Aschaffenburg, at times changing to Mayence, was the residence of the electoral Archbishops of Mayence, and, since 1787, of the coadjutor of this bishopric, Karl Theodore von Dalberg. In this castle, in the above-named year, 1787, lived a seamstress named Helena Balser, a girl of uncommon beauty, both of form and feature, who unfortunately found abundant favor in aristocratic eyes, and after much adroit manœuvering contrived to marry a florist in Kostheim, of the name of John Adam Mueller, in order to provide before the world a father for the expected high-born clerical scion. As soon as the new and happy bridegroom discovered the deception he resolved to enlist in the Prussian army, when an angel appeared to him, not in a dream and clad in raiment of light, but in the black garb of a priest, and predicted a great honor which should happen to him, because a Messiah, the conception of the Holy Spirit, would be born to him. As a corroboration of this statement, considerable sums of money were given him and an advancement to the office of road inspector granted by his grateful country as a remuneration, in advance, for his meritorious conduct. These incentives worked a charm, and the evil spot was washed away with the golden Lethean water. The absence of the entry on the church record at Kostheim, a fact which young Mueller and his deifiers were afterwards sharp enough to know how to use, sufficiently attest the arrival took place in some unknown place and in a secret manner.

Stormy times surrounded the early years of young Mueller's life. When only a year old the French Revolution broke out and the waves of popular tumult spread themselves even to the Rhine and disturbed Mayence and its neighborhood. Long before the French General Custine appeared with his troops, in the year 1792, before the city of Mayence, the Electoral Court of Mayence had flown to the second residence in Aschaffenburg. In this siege Kostheim suffered very much and the inhabitants, among them Helena Mueller, with her blonde haired boy, fled with all possible haste in order to avoid being overtaken.

When little Bernhard Mueller had attained his eighth year he was sent to a seminary in Mayence, where he received public instruction but at the same time was closely confined, after the strictest mode of Catholic educational system, and thrashed ofttimes like the leading horse in a circus. It seems quite probable that here this uncommonly gifted boy received the early inoculation of religious fanaticism. On leaving this institution after he had passed his fourteenth year, his pseudo-paternal relatives thought he should learn tailoring, and was duly apprenticed to that sedate occupation. He soon left his master, and took up with a company of English showmen, when he learned to balance on the tight rope. Not content, however, in this situation, he resolved to enter holy orders, and for this purpose joined the cloister at Aschaffenburg, where he remained for several years under regal protection, and studied the legends and miracles of the saints and the history of spiritual and temporal knighthood, in which he was delighted with the valiant conduct and prowess of the Knights-Templar, in the protection of the pilgrims and the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem, and especially charmed with their residences, their independence of all political powers on earth, their importance and wealth. In this way his active imagination was stimulated very early, and he soon became filled with extravagant and romantic notions, which gradually assumed a definite shape. Here he also held the position of acolyte, and was handsomely tipped by an unknown hand.

With such preparatory training, and impelled by a powerful conviction, he was in a proper condition to undertake a pilgrimage to Rome, to behold the working of the Romish church at its source. In Rome he was disappointed in discovering the errors of the church at its source, which he could not reconcile with his peculiar conceptions. For this reason he left the Papal city in a short time, and wandered about for a while, suffering great privations, reaching Bamberg, where by adopting so much of the Franciscan order, as can be otherwise termed begging, he finally arrived in Regensberg, a constituent of the Grand Duchy of Frankfort, under the rule of the Prince Primate Karl Von Dalberg, where he anticipated to receive the protection of the patron whose unseen hand had already been so liberal to him at Mayence and Aschaffenberg.

Here a change occurred in his career which stamped itself on his whole future life. Though originally a sincere Catholic, he began to doubt many of the dogmas and forms of the Romish church, which appeared to him different from those of the early times, and conceived a new system and abandoned himself to the idea that his extraordinary birth and origin signified a proof of his holy mission. Mueller was greatly encouraged in this mystic belief by a man named William Sykson, a missionary of a religious society in London who was staying at Regensberg, to make proselytes. Attracted by his fondness for the mysterious, in which the trifling character of Mueller delighted, he soon became the friend and confidante of the English missionary, and by whose pretended insight into the mysteries of the world, nature and time, forbidden to profane eyes, there was developed in Mueller an unbounded arrogance and presumption, he was of the elect, a deity to be worshipped. From thence to the role of the prophet was but a step.

During his residence at Regensberg, Mueller, in order to make his revelations better known and display the courage he possessed, gave evidence how firm his convictions were planted. It appears it was part of his plan that the regeneration of this world should begin in Austria, and he was very much attached to the Emperor of Austria, and still more to the Archduke Charles. In the year 1810, immediately after the conquest of Austria, he sent Napoleon I., then in the meridian of his glory and fortune, a warning note in which he foretold in a prophetic manner, his close overthrow and the destruction of his power, and advised him to repent without delay. This menacing epistle, without date, signed only Bernhard Mueller, actually reached Napoleon's hand, and the angry Emperor, through his secret police, instituted search everywhere, and set a price of 1,000 Frederic d'or on Mueller's head, during which proceeding Mueller spent four weeks hid in a cellar, where he subsisted solely on onions. He afterwards escaped to London in order to become a missionary, and as a prophet to travel over the world.

In London he prepared himself for his prophetic career, and through Sykson, was recommended to the Superior of the missionary society there as a member and envoy. As the air of faith and piety he possessed, the pliable nature of his disposition and the boldness of character he displayed promised great missionary success, he was joyously received. He received instruction at the same time, in evangelical doctrine and the English language, and though he seemed resolved to renounce the Catholic Church, he held firm to the mystic ideas he had drawn from his study of the Bible and which later influenced his whole life.

It was now the beginning of the year 1812, and with it came the fulfilment of his prophetic epistle of menace, which greatly fortified him in the minds of the faithful. He even gained a high opinion of himself, that his prayers and supplications had moved the power and grace of the Almighty, to set in motion the destructive forces of nature, namely, fire, frost, hunger and pestilence, for the downfall of Napoleon. Through the simple concurrence of events, the mystic denunciations of Mueller acquired new life and a tremendous fame.

Probably it was in 1813, Mueller and Sykson received orders from the missionary society to proceed to Ireland, and after traveling about for a time eventually reached Cork, the second commercial city of the island, where they made the acquaintance of two persons who gave great assistance to the enterprise, and through whom Mueller's career acquired a more romantic and fantastic character, namely, a Jesuit named Martin, and Miss H., whose full name has never transpired.

Miss H. was represented by an English reporter as an educated lady, belonging to the first class of society, a member of a religious union in Cork, and though surrounded and courted on all sides, from her early life she manifested no inclination for marriage. She had, however, traversed that unfortunate time for a woman, the line of middle age, when Mueller visited her and gained her favor. It is, perhaps, not a matter of great surprise, that Mueller, a man twenty-five years of age, of elegant and imposing figure, with a beautiful and attractive face, should find his persuasive and agreeable speeches well received, by a lady already possessing certain proclivities for a mysterious form of worship.

The other individual who exerted so much control on Mueller's life, the Jesuit Martin, had lived a long time in Cork, and had fled the continent on account of a charge of having committed some crime. He enjoyed the privilege of intimacy in the house of the pious Miss H., possessed a wonderful knowledge of the world and a shrewdness in reading character, and had that pliability of manner so peculiar to his order, which enabled him to remain even with Mueller, a councellor in the house and hold a control of the devoted lady.

This Jesuitical Mephistopheles very soon read the character of Mueller plainly as print, and discovered therein a boundless vanity, if possible greater ambition, united with a vivid imagination, which the former well knew how to employ in an extraordinary manner, and in a method best suited to his purpose. Having learned that Mueller had originally belonged to the Roman Catholic religion, been converted by Sykson and joined the English missionary society, he judged it of the first importance for his purpose to get completely rid of the influence of the latter, and proceeded forthwith to incite the Catholic Irish against him, when such a row was raised that Sykson was compelled to fly for his precious life to England.

Long before this Jesutical scheme had succeeded Mueller was unwittingly under the control of Father Martin, who led him further and further into the labyrinth of a sectarian scheme, and through the mysterious portals of an ancient order to the threshold of the promised reign of a thousand years. It is quite probable that a secret society called the Order of Jesus, which was derived from the Knight Templars, equally notorious in Portugal and France, also existed in Ireland. After the powerful suppression of the Templars in the fourteenth century, the substance and spirit of the brotherhood were incorporated in the Order of Jesus, and continued by the members in secret. With this society the Order of the Jesuits is closely related, and in some places have united, and Martin was very likely a member of this sect in Ireland. From Mueller's later years it can be plainly discovered that he was a member of this secret society, and was not only an idealist and enthusiast, but also a political demagogue.

In the course of increased confidence Mueller entrusted his friend with the secret of his high origin, which fell upon the ear of the crafty Jesuit like an electric stroke. Without delay brother Martin hastened to tell, in his own version, Miss H. that her lover was a real German prince, who had laid aside his throne and his wealth; forsaken his country to wander in vile raiment through the world, but clothed in vestments of light and Divine power, to work miracles and announce prophecies; and how through him, the Divine prophet, the breaking of the seals and the coming of the Millenium should be accomplished. Miss H. was overwhelmed with ecstacy and astonishment. Her lover was her all, the son of a King, with a Divine Seal, the anointed of the Lord, who would be greater than any ancient prophet. He became master of her princely possessions, lived continually in her palace, and swam in a sea of beatitude and ecstacy, which deprived him of his wits, and both crown and sceptre dazzled in anticipation of his brightened vision.

Under these favorable conditions and aided by his Jesuitical companion, Brother Martin rushed to the work of the redemption of the world, and devised in the secret society, consisting of hidden Templars and their allies, an imperial commandery for the projected kingdom Jerusalem. Therein should Mueller be priest and king, as aforetime Melchisedek was at the same time king and priest of Salem, and should go forth into the world when the due time arrived, as an emissary of the society. He was to lay aside in the profane world the name of Mueller, and in its stead be called "Proli," a word of supposed Syro-Chaldaic origin from *baroli*, signifying (offspring) son of God, under which name we shall henceforth denominate him in this paper. In this society his birth place, Kostheim, is not recorded, but in lieu thereof a genealogy dating from Adam to Abraham, thence to David, &c., down to the Proli's mystery, hence an additional title was given "of the stem of Jesse and from the root of David."

The original paradise before the fall was to be the model of the new society into which none of the vile, fraudulent schemes of modern times should be allowed to enter and pervert. Three articles should remain in full force and power, namely: Community of goods as in a large family, so that no one could be so poor as to be a beggar, and no one so rich as to have superfluity of wealth; greater freedom between the sexes, according to inclination, without being united by an established eclesiastical marriage bond; and, lastly, perfect equality of station, where preference of birth, rank, titles and honors would all be discarded. Under this banner all the nations of the earth were to assemble, summoned by the chief and prophet Proli.

As a start it was necessary to assemble the elect around the prophet, and the horde of wealth Miss H. possessed did not fail to secure this preliminary. Hangers on were not wanting, for the projected kingdom, and Proli had a chapel erected in the residence of Miss H. wherein he appeared in all the insignia of his pretended godly mission, and said prayers twice a day. The Jesuit undertook the office of high priest and took good care that the retinue of priestesses should be in the care of Miss H. rather than in the suite of the prophet. Between the devotions periodical entertainments were introduced, where all hands, adepts, priestesses, &c., joined in the festivities. Among these gaities, balls, which were held at the country seat of Miss H., where scarcity of dress contributed largely to complete the resemblence to Paridise. At the same time a magnificent temple was seen on which were the flaming words: "Freedom through all the world." In the center, sat the imperial seer on the throne. Miss H. and the high priest, surrounded by nymphs whose lovely accord of voices almost transformed this earthly sphere into an heavenly one.

This elysium on earth, these mysteries of love and sensual pleasures, and dances of the adepts and graces, as might be expected, found great favor, added numbers to the society, and the gold of the common treasury was freely spent for the purpose. This new Jerusalem rapidly attained greater dimensions, and began gradually to be known publicly, and was on one side a subject of intense curiosity, and on the other a matter of complaint against decency and morals.

The secret society was at last threatened with danger, on which account Father Martin advised Mueller's departure from Cork with the richest disciples and nymphs of the order, for London, there to settle, and where he anticipated in the enormous masses of people there assembled, the mysteries of the new Jerusalem could be practiced with more safety, and at the same time be more readily able to secure prosylytes.

It was found to be quite difficult to convince Miss H. of the necessity of this step, compelled as she was to remain on her property in Ireland and could not accompany them. Poor Miss H. wrung her delicate hands and shed a flood of tears when Proli came to take leave of her. When Proli said he had been advised to take this course by the angel Gabriel, and promised her beforehand to return and claim her as his bride and queen of his new kingdom, she yielded to the dire calamity, and with dishevelled hair, and in a sobbing voice she cried, "Lord, think on me when thou comest into thy kingdom."

Proli and his Reynard, the fox, with the disciples and priestesses, arrived in the metropolis of England with a sum of money amounting to nearly 100,000 pounds sterling, in the common treasury, the most of which had been contributed by Miss H. The price of living in London proved so very high this pious community would soon suffer with want. The Jesuitical Judas had anticipated this condition and determined to rescue the money from the threatened shipwreck. So one day, while the prophet was engaged with his flock in their devotions, he slipped into the room of the prophet, possessed himself of the whole sum, in bank notes, and fled.

When the prophet returned from his devotions he found his secretary opened, the money gone, and in lieu thereof a note from Martin saying he had hastened to the nearest seaport, there to take ship for America. Notwithstanding the suddenness and unexpected nature of this mis'ortune, Proli resolved to keep the loss a secret from the society, and explained, he had sent the Jesuit father to Denmark and Sweden on a missionary journey, and would need to remit him three thousand pounds sterling. He borrowed this sum from his adherents, promising to return the same in four weeks, when he should be in funds, and fled to Hamburg after having promulged to some of the elect of his heavenly kingdom, that he should ascend to the highest regions of light, and like Moses descend crowned with glory, when his power should be completed. Till then they should remain watchful, so that on his return he should not be obliged, like Moses, to break the tables of the law.

Arrived at Hamburg, he lodged at the Hotel de Saxe, and sent his disciples throughout the city to announce the glory of their master. He had placards printed for the same purpose. The magnet, the gold of Miss H—, which had been so effective in Cork, was wanting, and but one proselyte, a handsome brunette, was added to their number, who accompanied Proli to Affenbach. In an elegant carriage, purchased in Hamburg, he traveled to Stutgard, where, unfortunately, the Government, having obtained information of his romantic style of living, gave him notice to leave in forty-eight hours. Wurtzburg was the next city to which he repaired, where success such as happened in Cork and London awaited him, and many believers of both sexes united under his banner. During the year he remained in the latter place, he dispatched messengers into the neighborhood, chiefly in Spessart and Odenwald, announcing the new gospel and the approach of the salvation of men, as expected in the millenium, and received assistance from the ecclesiastics, both in the city and its environs, and the friars of the two monasteries in Wurtzburg.

Father John, one of his most zealous adherents, who had been christened a patriarch of his future Kingdom, should be sent as successor to Rome to dethrone the Pope, when his Kingdom was established and the deliverance should begin. Besides this a grand ceremonial was instituted in the private chapel, nothing less than the anointing of the King and Lord of the New Jerusalem, by the said Father John, in the presence of the chosen. So secretly were the performances carried on that the police was ignorant of the occurrence. The numerous rumors of the secret orgies held by the society, the frequent complaints of the traduction of women before the Magistrates, and the bold course of Father John, in publicly preaching three successive Sundays, in the most emphatic manner the return of Christ (in the person of Proli,) and the dawning of the Millenium, close at hand, aroused the attention of the Government, and the unfortunate herald was arrested and imprisoned for several years. A warrant was also issued for Proli, but he happened to get wind of it and took hasty leave of Wurtzburg.

In the meantime Proli had sent two of his disciples to Cork, to inform Miss H. of the success of the enterprise, and if possible, to obtain more pecuniary assistance. These found him at Offenbach on their return, where he had lived for some months in extreme embarrassment. As bad luck would have it, even here in his diminutive fatherland, the principality Hesse, he was not safe, and in 1822 was imprisoned; yes, even by the officials of Darmstadt, on a requisition from the Bavarian Government. Some idea of the powerful influence which must have been secretly exerted in his behalf by the Court of Darmstadt, may be formed when it is learned he was not only set free but he soon obtained the privilege of citizenship in Offenbach. No sooner, after this occurrence, was Proli in possession of his new remittances from Ireland, than he determined to found a permanent settlement, and for this purpose purchased the Metzler Horticultural Gardens, near Offenbach, which he enlarged by the addition of a large tract of adjoining land, which he had ornamented in the most lavish style, with a magnificent grotto near the entrance and a handsome summer house, where, it is said, the mazy Irish dances in *puris* took place.

In this park stood the ornate chapel wherein Proli, in the character of prophet, foretold many political and atmospheric mutations, such as the dethronement of Charles X. of France, the July revolution in 1830, the appearance of the cholera in Poland, floods, natural phenomena of all kinds, &c.

In his private life existed the most extraordinary and absurd extremes. He had hours of revelation, during which he was not permitted to be disturbed, when he mortified his flesh by undergoing extreme hunger for days at a time, absorbed in prayer, in imitation of Christ, when he pretended to converse with God, made his requests and received the answers. After this ordeal had ended, he joined his people at table, ate and drank, laughed and joked, like the commonest mortal; and did not betray the slightest suspicion of his heavenly mission.

When Proli had been settled a year in Offenbach he began to make proselytes, and among them was numbered John George Goentgen, Doctor of Theology and Philosophy, who was formerly of rationalistic belief. It is a matter of no small astonishment to behold a man of intelligence, or who passed for it, lay aside his excellent position of chief librarian in the Frankfort city library, for this parti-colored millenial soap bubble.

He became the private secretary of the prophet, and, to distinguish him from the profane, was called Samuel *a sancta Sion*, archdeacon of the heavenly realm. One thing is certain, however, Proli's society gained much celebrity on all sides by the accession of him and his family. The whole number of adherents, including women, at this time, would amount to about fifty, exclusive of servants.

During the nine years Proli remained in Offenbach, he paid into the public treasury a fixed sum of twelve hundred thalers, to be expended for the benefit of the poor, besides the large sums he expended in charity at his residence. He supplied, during the cold winter of 1829–30, for over three months, at least three hundred persons with food, clothing, fuel and other necessaries.

Whence he derived these large sums of money, like many other things concerning him, still remains a mystery. It is scarcely to be supposed Proli could alone have formed the colossal project and carried out the numerous details thereof without some protective or administrative aid, which remained concealed.

During the time Proli lived in Offenbach, and attained a great celebrity on account of the large sums of money he controlled, the Mueller family delighted to honor their relative by a visit, at the same time enjoying the sunshine of his great power. This was very unpleasant to the prophet, who had no desire whatever to know anything of his mundane relatives, especially those of Kostheim. On this account he petitioned the Grand Duke of Hesse in 1826, for a change of name from Maximilian Bernhard Ludwig Mueller to Maximilian Proli, under which title he had, as we have seen, been already known in Cork, Ireland. His petition was granted, and the affair publicly announced in a government paper, October 22d of the same year.

The prophet now began to approach nearer and nearer the goal of his ambition, and aided by secret and powerful assistance, he attained a position where almost any other individual would have endangered his liberty or hazarded his life. After the manner of Christ, whose actions he endeavored to imitate, not having apostles, he sent manifestoes to the number of seventy, to proclaim his gospel throughout the world, and in the year 1828 transmitted these high sounding manifestoes to nearly all the ruling houses of Europe. These were all uniform and bore the following exordium: "In the name of God the Father, of the Son Jesus Christ, I, Maximilian Bernherd Ludwig, the Lord's anointed, King of Jerusalem, Grand ruler of the millenium, Prince of Zion, &c., &c., herewith present both to the great and powerful of the earth, as well as to the humblest of all people, my greeting, and the pardon of the Savior, Jesus Christ."

Proli was greatly enraged to find his manifestoes, like the dove on its first trip from Noah's Ark, were returned to him, without so much as an olive branch; and in 1829, he issued one still more audacious, with no more advantageous or beneficial results. However, they succeeded in drawing a certain kind of attention to his society he least desired, and soon the portentous signs of a coming storm beginning to be perceived, he considered it would be much better to settle in the free West, where the development of the New Jerusalem could proceed without molestation. These reflections resulted in an address to the colony of the well known Wirtemberger, Rapp, which had left in the year 1803, to settle in North America. This Rapp colony at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., was called Harmony. To it, in the year 1829, was transmitted a tremendous epistle, beginning: "Peace, honor, good-will, as well as health and blessings to the old patriarch, George Rapp, and his assistants, together with all those belonging, in God, to the United Society of Harmony."

This communication was filled with the most bitter complaints of the despotism and ungodliness of the potentates and rulers of this world, who recognized neither the authority of God nor his everlasting decrees; of the intractability of the people, and the decline of the true church, &c., and pronounced Proli's opinion that America was the land where the true children of God must be saved from threatening dangers; that the anointed of God (Proli) who had openly raised his prophetic voice in Europe, must repair thither to assemble the twelve tribes of Israel, and all other believers, in Middle and South America, and with a multitude of one hundred and forty-four thousand Christian warriors, destroy Antichrist, and erect the throne of New Jerusalem. The epistle, so worded, was well received by the Economites, and the answer returned, containing certain stipulations of admission, was very acceptable to the prophet.

The very tolerant Grand Duke Ludwig I. of Hesse, died in the following year and was succeeded by his son, Ludwig II. under whom discipline was more rigidly observed. If we are not mistaken, it was the same year of his accession an order was sent from Darmstadt, for the imprisonment of the prophet and his sect, with the aid of troops. While the prophet was enjoying his *siesta*, a priestess beheld through the trees a company of soldiers approaching the park, and quickly distributing themselves under command of the Captain, in all directions. She soon gave the alarm, and a crowd of believers, Dr. Goentgen among them, rushed into the library to arouse the prophet.

The latter, apparently dignified and undisturbed, gave them biblical consolation. Not long after the Alderman from Offenbach, a deputy from Darmstadt and a brigadier, with several *gens d'armes*, came up the steps. One thing is certain, he was not wanting in courage, and he turned to his affrighted female followers and said, "my hour is not yet come." He advanced with much gravity to meet his intruders, who showed him the warrant "in the name of the Grand Duke of Hesse," &c.

"What Grand Duke of Hesse?" said the prophet, and, turning his eyes towards heaven, added—"there is no power on earth superior to me."

The government deputy still insisted, however, on making the arrest, when the prophet turned on him, and, with holy indignation, cried: "Avaunt, you hirelings of Herod and Pilate, who dare thus to trample on the dominion of God and His anointed, or other powers will be summoned to resist you."

The deputy now assumed a threatening mien, when the enraged prophet seized a sword of a *gendarme* and made a rush at the officer. He was in an instant disarmed, and in the midst of a great tumult in the house he was overcome. Dr. Goentgen, who had repaired to the private office, was there arrested and marched off with his guard. Strange to say, Proli only suffered confinement in his house, during which time the priestesses piteously bewailed the captivity of their leader.

In this critical juncture some powerful or influential interposition must have been exerted in his behalf, for the legal examination was stopped, and Dr. Goentgen was released, with only the injunction to leave the country, which was soon set aside and he was allowed to stay at Offenbach. Proli remained in house-arrest as he openly pretended, at his own request, to keep off the beggars, to whom he had nothing more to give. Proli's determination to emigrate to America was the reason announced for stopping proceedings.

The boldness with which Proli did and hazarded everything to realize his ideal union, goes far to prove he was not a cunning imposter, but a genuine fanatic. His personal appearance was a further confirmation of the same. He was quite large and handsome in figure, had thick light hair, which fell in natural ringlets over his shoulder, with a long, light, full beard, fresh complexion, and dark piercing eyes. His fair neck was uncovered, and he always wore a dark coat, cut out at the top like those of the Jesuits. His demeanor and conversation had in them something most attractive.

Owing to the decision of the government it was necessary for Proli to set to work preparatory to leaving, and as an initiatory step he dispatched one of the members of the order to Bremen, who purchased the ship Isabella for his service. The government, however, allowed ample time for all needful preparations. He sold in the middle of the year 1831 his property, at a sacrifice of 136,000 florins, and was ready to travel on the first of July. He sent two thousand florins to the city treasury for the benefit of the poor, who loudly lamented the loss of their benefactor, even the day before he left. With forty-six of his adherents he reached Bremen, embarked on the 17th of July, 1831, on the Isabella, and had what was then termed a good voyage, lasting fifty days.

At the close of this long voyage, as the outline of land, stretching itself in the distance, was well defined, a new devotional act of the drama was to be performed on board ship. The Society was called up on deck, where stood Proli, dressed more elegantly even than usual, and Dr. Goentgen came forward with a document in his hand and announced that the Mr. Proli now present, who had formerly lived in such an unpretending manner, was of the most noble birth, and that henceforth he would adopt the name of Maximilian, Count Leon; that the woman (of the name of Haeusser), who had been married to him for six years, should be ranked as Countess Leon, and the Society ought to pay this noble pair their best respects. At the same time, the officers of the court of this noble house were announced: Doctor Goentger, brother-in-law of Proli, was named conference minister; Zickwolf counsellor of finance; Hausser agriculturist; Nettelroth, lord steward of the household; Boson, major domo; Kahl (the son of a baker in Darmstadt), had the title of consul; Blankenstein (Proli's gardener) was elevated to the office of manager of domains; his son a secretary, his daughter a maid of honor and governess.

The Isbella landed on the 3d of September in the harbor of New York, and the court of the count trod the American soil. A general epistle was now addressed to Rapp's people at Economy, opening in the following manner. "Peace, health and blessing, of the holy trinity, both to the ancient patriarch George Rapp, and his devout society in Jesus Christ!

"In the name and order of his royal highness the Archduke Maximilian Von Este, anointed of God, of the stem of Jesse, and of the house of David, who advised you in 1829 of the return of Christ for the judgment and preparation of the kingdom of God, as the reason for establishing the church of Philadelphia in North America, has under the name of Count Leon, now personally arrived in the United States," &c.

This epistle contained a catalogue of the property of the prophet's society, consisting of mathematical and philosophical instruments, a well selected library, &c., and hinted the possession of a large sum of money. It closed with a request for the use of houses sufficient for their accommodation.

On the 19th of September, Proli's people began their journey by land and arrived in Pittsburgh, having passed through Albany, Buffalo and Erie on their route thither. Stopped there the conference minister, Dr. Goentgen and Baron Nettleworth were sent forward to make preparations for the reception of the Count's court. The old patriarch, George Rapp, who was himself not altogether free from fanaticism, believed Count Leon was a prophet to whom the angel had shown the seven golden candlesticks which St. John had beheld, and that he would in addition to his high order bring to the Harmony society a colossal fortune in his possession—no doubt a weighty reason for the ready reception.

The company traveling in several commodious wagons arrived at Economy in October, 1831, and were met at the boundary line of the colony with music, trumpets, horns, drums, &c.; children carrying wreaths of flowers and other grand manifestations, and led directly to Rapp's castle where they were handsomely entertained before being assigned to their particular abodes. The next Sunday was set apart for celebrating the arrival of the new settlers. It was the earnest desire of Count Leon to make a powerful impression on his auditors on this occasion, and he so contrived that his speech had just the contrary effect of his intention, and gave the first spark of mistrust to the simple Harmonists. This mistrust increased rapidly when it was discovered the prophet did not bring the mass of money it was previously supposed. Proli's society was not only totally unused to hard work but used to all the luxuries of life, and it was found that they had suddenly assumed a heavy burden. To old Rapp this was a great shock, because his society had 800 members, founded on principles of brotherly love, was so arranged as to represent one large family, having him for head center. Each member of the colony was obliged to work for the totality and obtained his living from the common stock.

It is easy to discover that Rapp and Proli had altogether different characters and were utterly incompatible. Rapp was an egotist of the most striking consistency; Proli a socialist in its widest meaning. Rapp demanded blind subordination and unceasing industry for the common good, that always resulted in his own; Proli promised comfort, happiness and freedom. In one particular only was there resemblance—that both thought they were specially called to be rulers: Rapp through a simple charge: Proli by faith in his godly mission; Rapp through menace of barbarous punishments; Proli by declaration of godly anger or promise of divine favor. These diametrically opposite conditions soon destroyed all unity, and it is not hard to understand that Rapp's practical ability and the great duration of his rule, should bring him victor off the field.

Proli's people soon began to experience the want of money; and Rapp, with whom this was a grievous sin, could not be induced to advance them anything. Thus the wedge of discord entered deeper and deeper, and the Harmonists were at last divided, a portion of whom declared for Proli. In this calamitous state of affairs Rapp was compelled to come to terms and offered the malcontents of his society as their portion, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be paid in three instalments, which was accepted and Proli agreed to leave with them in four weeks.

The society at Phillipsburg, on the left bank of the Ohio, nine miles below Economy, where Proli bought seven hundred acres of land, was founded with this money. Proli here engaged actively, erected a tavern and a large smelting furnace, to obtain the gold in the rocks found adjacent. Gold was scarce and only a vitrified mass rewarded his toil. His associates were compelled to work very hard to obtain comforts, to dig, to plough, make clearings and do themselves all the hard labor of backwoods life.

By the costly efforts to produce gold, and many other ways, their means were soon exhausted, and the society gradually got lower and lower, because no new supply of money came to their aid. To better their condition a raid was undertaken against old Rapp's society to obtain some money from his treasury. Rapp's friends, aided by their neighbors, fortunately prevented this attack being successful. Proli found it very difficult afterwards to persuade the people his hands were not imbued in this conspiracy.

One day as Proli, covered with sweat, begrimed with soot, and much troubled in spirit over the future of his people, stood meditating before his smelting furnace, he beheld the figure of a man silently approaching, and in a moment the two individuals were face to face, gazing at each other, Proli, dumb with astonishment at the strange apparition, the other confounded by the awkwardness of his position and the uncertainty of the manner of his reception, appeared. In the eye of his victim like a bird of ill-omen hovering around threatened destruction, but with the tact of his early crafty training, the latter, in the coolest manner, began the formal salutation. Without preface or apology, Father Martin—for it was no other—the Jesuit whom Proli met at Miss H.'s, in Cork, began to talk of the things which had happened since they last saw one another, without the slightest reference to the theft he had committed. He appeared to have fully repented of the deed, and Proli, with the sentimental and forgiving disposition of his nature, had not the heart to upbraid him therewith, and invited the unexpected visitor to his house.

From the year 1833 Proli's life and condition grew more distressed and arduous. The whole burden of the colony, management of labor, finance, &c., rested on him, and all the artifices to raise money utterly failed. All his bright visions for promoting the happiness of mankind and restoring an elysium again on earth had dissolved like the tiny silver summer cloud before the thunder storm, to "leave not a rack behind." Utterly ruined, broken and crushed in spirit, instead of malice and hatred toward him for the ruin of so many respectable and faithful families, who were sunk in the whirlpool of his misfortune, we cannot help offering a word of sympathy for his extraordinary efforts.

Amid the clouds which surrounded him on all sides, but one ray of light appeared in the shape of a purchase of the cheap Government lands in Missouri. Like a drowning man struggling with the waves, he caught at this and endeavored by every means to raise the money required. This, too, failed.

In the month of July, 1833, he called a meeting of the whole society wherein he stated the funds were totally exhausted; that he could contrive nothing further for them, the society must disband, and the members each act as seemed best to him. A frightful excitement new ensued, Proli's life was threatened and he saved himself by flight. The New Jerusalem disappeared like dew before a summer sun. Here the record closes. The last credible information received of him was that after suffering every form of hardship encountered in the frontier life in the Southwest of the United States, whether by accident or design we cannot affirm, he was drowned. The turbid waters of the Mississippi closed over the noble form and attractive features which had so often won, for their unhappy possessor, the admiration and allegiance of men, and the enraptured love and supreme adoration of women.

> "And the cheerless wave
> Just one ripple gave,
> As it ope'd him a grave
> In its bosom cold."

Rome.

The *Times* correspondent writes as follows in relation to Roman affairs: "The Pope, who now has money in his pocket, seems to be more stubborn than ever. Cardinal Antonelli feels not quite comfortable in his skin. The reports of an invasion of Rome, and even a revolution in that city itself, crowd upon his ears, and he has laid, it is asserted, some important questions before the ministers of the 'four Catholic Powers'—I suppose of France, Spain, Austria and Portugal—two of them are: What do you intend to do if revolution should knock at our gates, or if it should break out in the very heart of Rome?' The ministers are said to have answered that they would protect the Pope as the sacred college, and ask their governments for forther instructions. That Garibaldi means mischief against Rome there cannot be the slightest doubt. Garibaldi preaches everywhere 'no Italy without Rome,' and is arming almost openly for an expedition. The very manner in which Ratazzi denied it in the Italian House of Representatives, saying that these reports were exaggerated, that the Government would stand to the treaties, &c., seems to confirm the truth."

French Peace Intentions.

The London *Times* concludes an article on this subject as follows: "Nor are we less persuaded that all the rational and right-thinking portion of the French people desire peace for its own sake, for the sake of civilization, and for the sake of liberty. No nation has had a larger share of the glories of war; no nation knows better the cost and the value of crowns of laurel. But our neighbors are not the masters of their own destinies; nor is the Emperor Napoleon so much the mover as the instrument of the forces that sustain his throne. An unemployed and discontented army of twelve hundred thousand men will burst like a shell in the hands of its maker, and must be hurled across the frontiers to burn itself out. The Second Empire has to make its choice between war, with all its hazards of glory or defeat, and the final certainty of sinking under the weight of its conquests or its reverses, or the crowning of the edifice with liberty. Until France disarms or recovers her freedom, the peace of Europe will never be worth six months' purchase.

MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

GET A PURE ARTICLE.

Fine French Brandy, O. D. & Co.
Pure Blackberry Brandy.
Pure Blackberry Wine.
Pure Old Rye Whisky.
Fine Old Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.
Old Holland Gin
Pure Jamaica Rum.

This is the season when a pure article of liquor should be kept in every family, as we do not know at what time of the night it may be needed. Our liquors are selected with the utmost care and on account of their fine quality are specially adapted to the wants of invalids.

McCLAREAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY,

The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy.
FOR
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and
All Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels!
Not a Beverage, but a Medicine!

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Indigestion in Every Case,
Cures Indigestion in Every Case.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Weakness and Debility,
Cures Weakness and Debility.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Sick Headache,
Cures Sick Headache.
Cures Nausea at Stomach,
Cures Nausea at Stomach.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
In Either Stomach or Bowels.
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
In either Old or Young.
Good alike for the Infant and the Aged.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Cholera Morbus,
Cures Cholera Morbus.

In this most aggravating disease its action is positive and immediate. Its contents act like magic. Diarrhœa, Dysentery and all other similar derangements yield at once to its power.

This is no humbug preparation, got up to exhilarate and drown one's difficulties in the mazes of intoxicating excitement.

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.
JOS. FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 MARKET STREET.

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
Of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET STREET.
eod

VINEGAR, VINEGAR, VINEGAR.
Bollman's Imperial White Wine Vinegar
Pure Cider Vinegar from Economy.
Bollman's Imperial White Wine Vinegar
Pure Cider Vinegar from Economy.
For sale at the Family Grocery of LEWIS & McCLURE, 346 Liberty street.

TO IRON MEN.

WANTED—A PARTNER ACQUAINTED WITH THE IRON BUSINESS, having capital, to join in an enterprise of making Iron in Western Pennsylvania, on the Allegheny river, where there is plenty of very superior ore (True Spathic) already developed in part, a superior bed of best Coking Coal, some five feet in thickness, with a substantial Iron Railroad, cars, &c., running to the river. Only requiring a Smelting Furnace to make it the best paying interest in the State. For further information address, or call on,

WM. HECKLE,
NO. 23 MILK STREET, Boston, Mass.

SWORD'S
Self Tempering Steam Power
BRICK MACHINE,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE
AND
BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.

This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking, necessary for "soft mud" machines), and tempers it thoroughly, pressing, in steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 95 cents to $1 10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and permanent use in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office,

359 LIBERTY STREET, 2d Story.
Near the Union R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.
d*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
"ECLIPSE"
PETROLEUM REFINING CO.
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - $500,000.
5,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

This Company is to be organized to manufacture Petroleum Illuminating Oil under patents granted to Dr. HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE.

The Patents, Works, Grounds, etc., become the exclusive property of the Company.

The property on which the "Eclipse" Oil Refining Works are constructed adjoins the Sharpsburg Bridge, and consists of five or six Acres. It presents a frontage on the Allegheny river of about five hundred feet. There is always deep water at this point even at the lowest stage of the river, and there is a safe harbor from ice during the winter. The Allegheny Valley Railway passes directly in front of the Works on the bank of the river. The Citizens' Passenger Railway has its *terminus* at the Works. The Sharpsburg Bridge crosses the Allegheny river opposite the Works. At Sharpsburg the Western Pennsylvania Railway Company has erected a station, spacious freight houses, etc.

The Works when completed are designed to refine one thousand barrels of oil per diem.

The following are a few of the advantages resulting from Dr. Tweddle's new process:

The business is entirely divested of all its present dangerous and hazardous character. No fire is used —save beneath the boilers—steam being the only agent employed.

The use of acids and alkalies are entirely dispensed with, and the oil produced is made better and purer without them. Besides, the fire test is made higher by this process and the oil a safer illuminator, and almost odorless.

The whole apparatus is under the control of one operator, whether one hundred or one thousand barrels of oil per day are manufactured. The duty of this operator consists in the opening and closing of a few valves. There is no tar or coke to be cleaned out, and the apparatus can be started and stopped in a few seconds, thereby entirely doing away with the necessity of working on the Sabbath day.

There is no bad odor generated in the manufacture of oil by this process, and no destruction to the apparatus. The waste gasses are utilized as fuel, and the residuum converted into lubricating oil equal in all respects to that from West Virginia and Ohio.

By this process oil can be produced at a cost of one dollar per barrel less than by any other in use, and at the same time a greater per centage is obtained.

Less amount of capital is required to carry on the business, for the reason that the crude material is so rapidly and entirely transformed into the marketable product. There are many and various facts which the operation of manufacturing oil by this process will demonstrate to the observer and which are not enumerated here.

The "Eclipse" is the thirteenth Refinery constructed by Dr. Tweddle in this vicinity. They number amongst them our largest and most successful; the Petrons, Excelsior, Brilliant, Eagle, Standard, &c. He deems this one worthy of the name it bears, and will bring the best efforts of his experience to make it complete and satisfactory to the stockholders.

Only One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars worth of the Capital Stock of the Eclipse Petroleum Refining Co. will be disposed of.

The Books are now open at the office of

S. M. KIER & CO.,
NO. 359 LIBERTY ST.,
NEAR THE UNION RAILWAY DEPOT.

Specimens of the products can be examined and compared with those by the old process at S. M. Kier & Co.'s Office.

Cards of admission to the Works can be obtained from Dr. TWEDDLE, when subscribers can have the rationale of the process explained.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,
R. G. DUN & CO.

The oldest and most complete system ever organized for the promotion of Banking and Mercantile interests, and general protection of trade.

"The most reliable Mercantile Agency in the country, known as *The Mercantile Agency*."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

DONALD MURRAY, Man'r.,
Corner Fourth and Wood streets.

REYMER & BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE
French & American Confectionary.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Fruit,
NUTS, SPICES,
Refined Sugars, &c., &c.

A full and complete assortment always in store and offered at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

NOS. 126 and 128 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Fifth Ward Building and Loan Association of Pittsburgh. Notice is hereby given that an application of above Association for Charter of Incorporation, has been made at No. 574, September Term, 1867, and that same will be granted at next term of Court, unless exceptions are filed.
T JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

BOTTLED ALES,
KENNETT, WINTERTON,
And all the best brands; SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by
J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,
No. 22 and 24 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. L. SMITH.....A. S. SEATON.....G. G. SEATON.
CITY COLLECTING AGENCY,
SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,
LOCAL COLLECTING AGENTS,
No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, Second Floor. P. O. Box 541, Pittsburgh.
Bills of all descriptions taken for Collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected.

YOUR SUMMER TOUR.
CITY FOLKS,
Before taking your Summer trip, there are things you will want at
PUTNAM & HOUSE'S Furnishing Emporium,
No. 72 FIFTH STREET.

DRY LUMBER.
Dry Flooring and Common Boards.
18 inch SHAVED SHINGLES, extra article;
18 foot BOARDS, and all kinds of Lumber, at
C. C. BOYLE & CO'S.,
FTU Above Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.

THE BEST SHOT GUN.
ROPER'S AMERICAN BREECH-LOADER,
Firing four shots in two seconds, using common ammunition, manufactured by "Roper Repeating Rifle Co.," Amherst, Mass. Send for circular. eod

NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH, August 19, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY," will be held on MONDAY, September 2d, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected, and other necessary business transacted.
WM M. HERSH, Clerk of the Company.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS—The School Directors of South Fayette township will meet at School House No. 2, or Alexander's School, on SATURDAY, August 24th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Teachers for a term of six months, at a salary of $40 per month. Applicants will meet the Board at the time and place named, or send their applications to G. Y. COULTER, President, or
REV. G. BRADDOCK, Sec'y.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS—The School Directors of Baldwin township will meet at Concord Church, on WEDNESDAY, August 21st, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing nine Teachers for a term of seven months, at $40 per month for new applicants, and $45 to Teachers having one years' experience. The Superintendent will be present to examine any applicant that may not have a certificate. By order of the Board.
H. NOBLE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS—The School Directors of Plum township will meet at McMath's School House, on MONDAY, August 26th, at 9 o'clock, to elect nine Teachers for a term of five months, at $45 per month. The Superintendent will be present to examine any applicant who has not a certificate. By order of the Board.
R. McLAUGHLIN, Pres't.
J. M. CARPENTER, Secretary.

JULY 23, 1867.
THE INTEREST IN GOLD on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, due August 1, 1867 will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor, at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, New York, on and after that date.
(Signed) WM. J. PALMER,
eod Treasurer.

NOTICE—TO SHIPPERS OF PETROLEUM.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will, until further notice, transport promptly from the present terminus of this Road, at Brady's Bend to the City of Pittsburgh, any quantity of Petroleum that may be offered for 25 CENTS PER BARREL, and return empty barrels from Pittsburgh to Brady's Bend, at 10 cents each. The track of the Road is extended down to, and along the waters' edge at Brady's Bend, so as to afford all necessary facilities for the convenient and speedy transfer of Oil from boats to cars.
H. BLACKSTONE, Supt.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from thir date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE FORT PITT OIL CO.,
No. 24 Fifth street, (Room 4),
PITTSBURGH, August 7, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Fort Pitt Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable at this office on or after the 15th of August. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst.
T. A. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER PRINTING COMPANY, have this day declared a Cash Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant, at the office of HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, August 8th, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO.,
No. 19 Irwin street,
PITTSBURGH, August 6th, 1867.
DIVIDEND NO. 2—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
Payable on and after the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
WILLIAM MUSSLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

POLITICAL.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
THOMAS PENNEY, of McKeesport,
Will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to nomination by the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY,
D. R. COON, of Collins Township,
Subject to the decision of the County Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
LUKE B. DAVISON, Republican,
OF WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

UNION REPUBLICAN
COUNTY CONVENTION.

The UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships on

Saturday, August 31st,

And elect TWO DELEGATES from each election district, to a County Convention, to be held on SEPTEMBER 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The Primary Elections in the Townships will be held between the hours of three and six o'clock p. m., and in the Boroughs and Cities between the hours of five and seven o'clock p. m.. In the cities and boroughs the election shall be by ballot, and in the townships by marking.
JACOB H. MILLER, Chairman.
N. P. REED, H. C. MACKRELL, Secretaries.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of
WILLIAM HASTINGS & CO.,
Was dissolved on the 30th day of July, 1867, Robert S. Sill having sold his interest to Frank D. Anderson. The business of the firm will be carried on as usual, under the style of ANDERSON & HASTINGS.
Pittsburgh, August 13th, 1867.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP existing under the style of J. McALPIN & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent, W. G. HARRISON retiring. The business will be settled by J. McALPIN, at No. 52 Wayne street.
J. McALPIN.
WM. G. HARRISON.
July 9th, 1867.

BANKRUPTCY.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the
ESTATE OF CALEB SAUDERS,
Of the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Register, on the 3d DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of
SOLOMON A. CRITTENDEN,
Of Elizabeth township, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts, and delivering of any property, belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Register, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1567, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.

"FULLERTON'S"
FREEPORT
BARRED FLANNELS.
We are the AGENTS for the sale of this well known make,
Fullerton's Barred Flannels
SOLD AT MILL PRICE.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
115 WOOD STREET.

FREEPORT
BARRED FLANNELS.
The undersigned are the SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these
CELEBRATED FLANNELS.
M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
NO. 103 WOOD STREET.

BRICK.
THE CHARTIERS VALLEY
BRICK COMPANY
Are now prepared to furnish BRICK in small or large quantities at a REDUCED PRICE. A large stock always on hand at their Yard, corner of Try and Fourth streets, and near David Steen's Coal Yard.
S. Y. KENNEDY, Agent.

A SUPERINTENDENT WANTED—To purchase one-third interest in a large Rolling Mill in a Western city. First-class establishment, complete, and now in full operation—having a large trade and doing a successful business; salary large. To a practical manager, with some means, a connection with responsible partners is presented that will enable him to clear the interest in one year. For particulars apply to JACOB WEAVER, JR., & CO., No. 1 St. Clair street.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the
GROVER & BAKER
No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
NO. 198 FIFTH STREET

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.
The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.
Circulars may be obtained of
CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq.,
NO. 73 WOOD STREET,
Or of COL. THEO. HYATT,
CHESTER, PA.

THE
MOUNT AUBURN
Young Ladies' Institute,
Situated on beautiful eminence north of the City of Cincinnati, from which it derives its name, has just closed its Twenty-second Session.
The past year has been one of unusual prosperity, there having been in attendance two hundred and thirty-five young ladies, gathered from all parts of the United States. No case of sickness requiring a physician has occurred.
Its healthful location, and its country position, while yet so near the city, gives it advantages over either city or country schools.
Its character as a first rate Seminary of Learning is too well known to need further comments.
The LIBRARY, CABINET AND APPARATUS, already very extensive, are receiving yearly additions.
For Catalogues or information, address
I. H. WHITE,
25 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, or
H. THANE MILLER, President.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON
COLLEGE.
NEXT TERM OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.
Apply to the PRESIDENT, Cannonsburg, or to the VICE PRESIDENT, Washington, Pa. d*

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.
The next Term will commence
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d.
All who desire to enter should be present on that day. This Institution has now eleven Professors and affords the best advantages in the Languages, Science and Literature. Students can enter the Preparatory, Scientific or Collegiate Course. For information address the
PRESIDENT OF W. UNIVERSITY,
No. 11 Cliff street.

CIVIL & MINING ENGINEERING
AT THE
RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.
Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Re-opens SEPTEMBER 11th. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY—
BIRMINGHAM, HUNTINGTON CO., PA.
Next Session Will Open August 28th.
REFERENCES—Dr. King, and J. W. Kerr, Architect, Pittsburgh; Dr. Beatty, East Liberty.
For circulars address
L. G. GRIER, Principal.

BROWNSVILLE
YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
Will re-open on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.
References—The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.
For catalogue, or further information, address the Principal,
MRS. C. E. SMYTH,
Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa.

KENWOOD
BOARDING SCHOOL,
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The Daily Commercial

Victoria's Book.

The London correspondent of the Boston Con writes concerning Victoria's book, as follows: Now, undoubtedly, there is something very touching in the fact that a monarch should come forward—should take her whole people into confidence, as though they were members of her private family circle—should publicly avow the most sacred and delicate emotions of her heart, and trust to the love and loyalty of her subjects for sympathy in her trouble. All this is very true; but for my own part, I hold that there are certain things too sacred to be talked about in print; that the privacies of married love should be reverently observed; that no woman is well-advised who parades either her felicity or sorrow. Reluctantly, then, I think the Queen has gravely erred in sanctioning this publication; and when the first chorus of laudation has died away, I feel that the reaction will be swift and cynical. Already, people are tired of hearing about the Prince Consort's virtues, and his blue eyes, and his measles. He was a good man, no doubt; he had a considerable respect for his health and the ten commandments; but it is simply wearisome to be perpetually told that he never committed any sins in particular, and that he accepted "the sacrifice" involved in quitting Rosenau for Windsor Castle, without making any serious complaints of his altered condition in life. After all, the Queen of England is still a personage of some importance in the world; and one does not like to hear her talk of a young German princelet as making a "sacrifice" when he married, in the prime of her youth and her prettiness, the monarch of a mighty realm."

A Pious Youth Searching for Knowledge.

The editor of the New York Unitarian paper having invited young men thinking of studying for the ministry to communicate with him, this is one of the responses he gets:

Mr. Editur of the liberal christian deer sir—have just saw in your valable paper that you was wiling to give sum assistanse to young men who was wishing to prepare themselfs for the christian minestery—now mr editur i guess just aplys to mi case as i feel a strong working within me to enter the lords vinyard and I beleeve i am cated to the work. i no well my education has been sadly neglected but i am wilin to study hard if you will help me so mr editur if you will plese send me word how much money you are wiling to give me i will feel proud and thankful to acsept it.

I dont no what sext of the relidgious comunity you want me to prech to but if at all plesing to you I would like to enter the Baptist ministery as mi views of baptism is the same as yours is. Plese mr editur anser my letter as soon as possible as i want to know what help you will give me in my endevor to do good.

plese write to me at onse—

Here remains

your obedent servant * * *

Young Chickens from Very Old Eggs.

"Yesterday," says a late number of the *France*, "at the house of Abbe Denis, vicar of Saint Eloi, Faubourg St. Antoine, we ate chickens coming directly from the barn-yard of the great King Dagobert, and they were excellent! This apparently improbable news is of the most scrupulous exactness, if we are to believe our narrators, all worthy of credence. While Abbe Denis was placing, on the 14th of July, 1856, the first stone of the church and presbytery, which are his work, for he constructed them with his own resources, he found in the foundations, upon the very ground occupied of old by the chateau of Dagobert, a nest of eggs forgotten and buried under the ruins in the rubbish of masonry. He was going to throw away these eggs, *twelve times centenarian*, when one of the abbots, recollecting that grains of wheat gathered in Egypt in the tombs of the Pharaohs had preserved their productive virtues, thought that the eggs might prove to be in the same condition. They were immediately entrusted, under the direction of a member of the institute, to a good hen which, twenty-one days after, hatched the continuators of the race of the poultry of Dagobert, whose offspring are preciously preserved in the parsonage of Saint Eloi."

The Exposition Awards.

A Paris correspondent contends that the awards of the Exposition jurors are worthless so far as a general thing. They exhibit the degree of merit of the exhibition. He maintains the jurors were prejudiced and influenced otherwise by unworthy motives. We quote:

"While it cannot be denied, that in the majority of instances, the jury has adjudged the awards in accordance with existing facts, it is also certain that France has been more distinguished than she deserves to be. That national prejudices influenced the French majority, is proved by the fact, that out of sixty-four grand prizes, France received thirty-five; out of eight hundred and eighty-three gold medals, four hundred and one, and of the silver, bronze medals and honorable mentions, in the same proportions. As I stated in my last letter, the partiality of jurors for respective nationalities, together with the exclusion of many of the most successful inventors and manufacturers, under the rule of the Imperial Commission, prohibiting members of the jury from competing for prizes, detract seriously from the character of the awards as reliable evidences of pre-eminence."

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EIGHTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES TO SELL LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's Office, for the month of August, 1867:

J. R. Dickey, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh;
John Ryland, tavern, 1st ward, do;
George A. Grier, tavern, 1st ward, do;
Fred'k Schmidt, eating h. 1st ward, do;
John Smith, tavern, 2d ward, do;
Christ. Gotthold, eating h. 2d ward, do;
Eckhard Reineman, eat'g h. 2d ward, do;
T. N. Miller, other goods, 2d ward, do;
Daniel McHenry, tavern, 3d ward, do;
Christ. Wehrung, tavern, 3d ward, do;
Wm. Wagoner, eating h. 3d ward, do;
James Cox, other goods, 3d ward, do;
Wm. Rueckelson, tavern, 4th ward, do;
Wm. Carr & Co., oth. goods, 4th ward, do;
S. M'Crickart & Co, o. goods, 4th w'd, do;
Morris Collins, other goods, 5th ward, do;
Richard Moran, tavern, 6th ward, do;
Christ. Roth, tavern, 6th ward, do;
E. R. Dierker, tavern 6th ward, do;
Chas. J. Schwimle, eating h. 6th ward, do;
Chas. Abel & Co., o. good, 6th ward, do;
F. Goodwin, other goods, 6th ward, do;
Jac. F. Steihl, other goods, 7th ward, do;
L. Berkowitz, other goods, 8th ward, do;
Wm. McNight, tavern, 9th ward, do;
Kolb & Rafferty, other goods, 9th ward, do;
P. Mellon, tavern, 10th ward, do;
Adam Bepler, tavern, 1st ward, Allegheny;
G. P. Fry, tavern, 1st ward, do;
James M. Kirby, tavern, 2d ward, do;
Charles Fosbinger, tavern, 2d ward, do;
Charles Dougherty, eating h. 2d ward, do;
Nich. Adrien, tavern, 3d ward, do;
Conrad Roch, tavern, 3d ward, do;
F. W. Hardina, tavern, 4th ward, do;
E. F. Faulhaber, tavern, 4th ward, do;
W. Kirshenhaus, tavern, 4th ward, do;
John Brose, tavern, 5th ward, do;
Short & Feldbush, tavern, 5th ward, do;
Adam Gilg, tavern, 5th ward, do;
John Rosenberger, tavern, 5th ward, do;
John Schireman, tavern 7th ward, do;
Thos. L. Jackson, eating h. 7th ward, do;
John Windstein, tavern, borough of Birmingham
Gedekoh & Wood, o. goods, do
John D. Risser, tavern, borough of E. Birmingham;
Patrick Dunn, tavern, borough of Lawrenceville;
Thos. Barron, tavern, do do;
Bernard Byrne, tavern, do do;
Jacob Soffel, tavern, borough of Mt. Washington;
John Wilbert, tavern, do do;
T. J. Richardson, o. g. borough Temperanceville;
Wm. Franey, tavern, Baldwin township;
John Lurch, tavern, Hampton township;
George F. Thomas, tavern, Indiana township;
Mathias Steinhouser, tavern, Liberty township;
Jacob Gutendorf, eating house, Liberty tp;
Peter Houghnoffle, tavern, Mifflin township;
Henry Daily, tavern, Oakland township;
Lotan Warder, tavern, Pine township;
John Keown, tavern, Ross township;
Patrick Duffey, tavern, Robinson township;
Francis S. Hogle, tavern, Lower St. Clair township;
Catharine Garrity, tavern, do do;
Joseph Hartman, tavern, do do;
E. C. McTiernan, tavern, do do;
Ann McCormick, tavern, do do;
Patrick Gallagher, other goods, Versailles tp.

The License Board will sit at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of August, 1867, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for hearing the above applications.

JOHN G. BROWN, Clerk.

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AT 35c, RECENTLY 50c.
BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS
SOILED GOODS AT HALF PRICE.
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS much less than cost.
GAUZE UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
SKIRTING, &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW RATES.
A FULL LINE BUGLE TRIMMINGS.
TRIMMING RIBBONS.
JET AND BOGWOOD JEWELRY.
FANS, BELTING, CORSETS, &c.
Wholesale Stock well assorted.
☞ CASH BUYERS will find it to their interest to give us a call.
STOCK LARGE AND PROFITS SMALL.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET,
OFFER FOR SALE,
Black and Col'd Dress Silks,
AT LOW PRICES.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COAL.
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
GAS AND FAMILY COAL.
Particular attention given to filling orders for FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL AND SLACK.
In connection with our Bituminous Coal Business we have added to it the sale of a SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF ANTHRACITE COAL, being sole Agents of the Penna. & Ohio Anthracite Coal Company in this place for the sale of their Coal. Orders for either of the above Coals left at our Office, 567 LIBERTY STREET, or sent through the Postoffice, will receive prompt attention.

ANTHRACITE COAL
All parties desiring a supply of ANTHRACITE COAL can be supplied with the product of any of the following mines:
WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON,
SHAMOKIN, SILVER BROOK,
Or LYKEN'S VALLEY,
By leaving their orders with
WM. BINGHAM,
366 PENN ST., Pittsburgh.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe23

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

S. A. HATCH..........DAN. ABLE,
CHAS. E. MAURICE..........CHAS. M. ELLEARD,
HATCH, MAURICE & CO.,
RECTIFIERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors
IN BOND AND FREE,
No. 218 Walnut St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
We have a United States Bonded Warehouse, and solicit shipments.

FURNITURE.

PRACTICAL
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
LEMON & WEISE,
118 FOURTH STREET.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, every variety of PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, together with a complete assortment of common Furniture at reduced prices.
Those in want of anything in our line are cordially invited to call before purchasing. Work guaranteed.
LEMON & WEISE.

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,
Practical Furniture Manufacturers.
Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

CEMENT,
CEMENT.
BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
Always on hand and for sale by CHAS B. LEECH,
No. 118 Second street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.
PLAIN AND PLAID COUNTRY FLANNALS.
FINE FLANNELS.
JEANS AND CASSIMERES.
TICKINGS, CHECKS.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
TABLE DAMASKS.
IRISH LINEN.
COUNTRY BLANKETS.
COVERLETS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
SHIRT FRONTS.
NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.
A COMPLETE STOCK
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

DRY GOODS.
Brown Sheetings,
Brown Sheetings,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
STRIPES, TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 Wood Street.

AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN
& HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the
Dry Goods Line,
AND AT THE
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Pittsburgh Family Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Juniata B, Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Oella Brown Sheeting.
TICKINGS,
Tweeds, Cassimeres,
Checks, &c.
A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of
Barred Country Flannels.
PENN MILL CARPET CHAIN, all colors.
SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at Mill Prices.

JUST OPENED,
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
19 FIFTH STREET,
RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF
Bead Gimps and Fringes,
A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF
MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUPER. ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS---new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS---new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS---new shape,
We have just opened a superior lot of
LADIES' PROMENADE SATCHELS AND GENT'S TRAVELING BAGS,
Of the best quality and most popular styles.
We invite special attention to our new lot of
ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH MADE GLOVES.
THE "STAR SHIRT,"
And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.
Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

JULIAN ALLEN,
ALL KINDS OF
HAVANA, YARA, CONNECTICUT and N. Y. STATE TOBACCO & SEGARS.
75 WATER ST., Pittsb'gh.
DANL. F. DINAN,
Branch of 172 Water st., N. Y

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, ... Address COMMERCIAL

MANUFACTURERS.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
BRASS AND IRON
FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS
Railway, Steamboat, Engineers, Rolling Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies;
MANUFACTURERS OF
MALLEABLE AND GRAY IRON GAS & STEAM FITTINGS.
PLUMBERS' AND GAS FITTERS' GOODS.
ALL KINDS OF FINISHED BRASS WORK.
EASTMAN, ASHCROFT, ALLEN'S, AND ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND WATER GUAGES.
GIFFORD'S INJECTORS.
Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, (same price as at works).
We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 20 to 1,500 gallons, per minute, and saves from 60 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumping Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is sold cheaper than any steam Pump in the market. Oil men and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Agents for the CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipe.
STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to demonstrate the cut-off at each end of the stroke, and to regulate the same by it. Engineers are invited to call and examine the instrument.
NEER'S PATENT ROTARY DYNOMOMETER AND OIL TESTER.
HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.
Steam Whistles, Oil Globes, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, Test Guage and Pump, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds. Also, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Plyers and Pipe Vises.
We employ competent labor to fit up public and private houses, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.
DAVIS & PHILLIPS
Nos. 110 Water and 104 First Sts,
TF PITTSBURGH.

DASH, WRIGHT & CO.,
Sheffield Cutlery Works,
SOHO BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR
PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.
Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice; also, Tailors' Shears Ground and Set. All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention. tf

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
PURE
WHITE
LEAD.
PITTSBURGH

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,
WHITE LEAD WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.
Office, 9 SMITHFIELD STREET,
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PITTSBURGH
Lamp and Glass Company,
NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
John Ross & Co.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

H. M. ROLFE, JOSEPH DILWORTH
J. H. SWETT, GEORGE PORTER.
DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES.
Office, cor. Water street and Cherry alley. n15-1y

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Descriptions of Cast Steel,
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 FIFTH STREET.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c.
83 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST, and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

PIANOS.

PIANOS,
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
NO. 160 SMITHFIELD STREET, two doors above Sixth.
First-class PIANOS from $325 upwards.
Superior MELODEONS from $50 upwards.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TRIMMINGS and STRINGS,
TEN PER CENT. CHEAPER
THAN IN OTHER MUSIC STORES.

CHAS. B. BARR.. HERMAN T. KNAKE.. WM. L. BUETTLER
BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)
No. 12 St. Clair Street.
DEALERS IN
PIANOS, ORGANS,
AND
Musical Goods Generally.
Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia,
PIANOS.
Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"
ORGAN,
AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

HOTELS.

UNION DEPOT
HOTEL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Postoffice, City Passenger Cars, &c., well adapted in every respect to the wants of the Traveling Public.
RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT. Sundays excepted.
R. D. MARKER, Supt.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.
D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
167 FIRST STREET
Opposite Monongahela House.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

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GRATES AND RANGES.
BISSELL & CO.,
NO. 235 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE
FOR COAL,
AND
BLACK OAK
FOR WOOD.
Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS, SUMMER FRONTS and FENDERS, and
BISSELL & CO.'S CELEBRATED
DOUBLE OVEN COOKING RANGE,
Made expressly for Bituminous Coal, which for Beauty, Economy, Cleanliness and Utility stands unsurpassed, being the best Range for its cost ever offered in this market.
ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
LAUNDRY STOVES,
WASH HOUSE FURNACES,
TEA KETTLES, JAMB GRATES,
HAM BOILERS,
WAFFLE IRONS, &c., &c.
Please give us a call or send for our Circular.
oc18-d-

IRON WORKS.
AMERICAN IRON WORKS,
JONES & LAUGHLINS.
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
American and Clair
BAR, HOOP,
Sheet and Plate Iron,
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard.
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS,
MOWER AND REAPER BARS,
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:
120 WATER AND 120 FRONT,
BRANCH OFFICE:
NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREETS,
1y CHICAGO, ILL.

CONTRACTORS,
AND OTHERS INTERESTED.
PHOENIX
HYDRAULIC CEMENT CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.
Warranted Equal to any in the United States.
CAPACITY OF OUR MILLS EQUAL TO ANY DEMAND.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.
Principal Office, 271 Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CONSTANT SUPPLY ON HAND BY THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES:
J. S. DILWORTH & CO., 132 Second street.
D. R. ECKER, 167 First street.
W. M. GORMLEY, 271 Liberty street.
NEWCOMER, GOE & CO., 195 Liberty street.
W. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., 253 Liberty st.
GAY & WELSH, 384 and 386 Penn street, and
W. W. AULD, Brownsville, Pa.

JOHN M. COOPER......JOS. KAYE......HENRY BIER.
JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
Steam and Gas Fitters,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN
Gas Fixtures and Tubing
OF ALL KINDS.
Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; equal if not superior to any Pump now in use.

MONONGAHELA
IRON WORKS,
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS!
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS,
COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS,
CAST AND WRO'T IRON WASHERS,
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES,
TUYERE IRONS,
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS,
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS,
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS,
STOVE AND SAW RODS,
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &C.
A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.
WORKS: SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.
WAREHOUSE: WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH. je13-1y

A. BRADLEY. W. VANKIRK. JNO. S. BRADLEY.
BRADLEY STOVE WORKS,
STOVE WORKS.
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR and HEATING
STOVES,
Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves, Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.
Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.,
Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.
Office: Corner of SECOND AND WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. B. LYON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PRESSED
FLINT GLASS WARE,
WAREHOUSE, NO. 116 WATER ST.,
FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

EAGLE IRON WORKS.
JAMES WOOD & CO
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS,
WROUGHT IRON WELDING TUBES, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.
Warehouse and Office, 113 WATER ST; Branch House, 132 and 134 WEST WATER STREET, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. oc9-6m

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS
Corner of Grant and First Streets,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS and LATCHES.
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALEABLE IRON, &c.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE, NO 121 WATER STREET!
PITTSBURGH, PA

MANUFACTURERS.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.
Pennsylvania Iron Works.
WAREHOUSE,
165 FIRST STREET,
Opposite rear of Monongahela House,
PITTSBURGH.

Notice to the Consumers of the
Genuine Swedish Dannemora Iron. (L)
I beg to announce that I have this day entered into a Contract with Messrs. W. JESSOP & SONS, *of Sheffield for the whole Annual Make of the above Iron*, which, in future will be stamped
(L) Luefsta W. Jessop & Sons,
And to which I direct the special attention of the Trade.
LUEFSTA, in Sweden, 29th April, 1867.
CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.
WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, in referring to the above notice, beg to inform dealers in, and consumers of IRON AND STEEL, that they are prepared to receive orders for this IRON, and for BLISTER and EXTRA CAST STEEL made from the Iron, at their Establishments, 91 and 93 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, and 135 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

NATIONAL
FOUNDRY.
AND
PIPE WORKS.
Cor. Carroll and Smallman Sts.,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WILLIAM SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, and TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
Steam Boilers,
CHIMNEYS, | OIL STILLS,
BRITCHES, | OIL TANKS,
FIRE BEDS, | AGITATORS,
ASH PANS, | SETTLING PANS,
STEAM PIPE, | CONDENSERS,
SALT PANS, | PRISON DOORS,
IRON BRIDGES, | GASOMETERS,
STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.
WASHINGTON WORKS,
OFFICE:
No. 12 Smithfield, cor. First street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES,
BOAT AND STATIONERY ENGINES,
STEAM HAMMERS,
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, of all descriptions,
MACHINERY AND CASTINGS, of every description.
BLAKE'S ROCK AND ORE CRUSHER.
BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORKS.
Agents for the "GIFFARD" INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

JUNIATA IRON WORKS.
SHOENBERGER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,
AND
PATENT HAMMERED
Horse and Mule Shoes,
Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a
Very Superior Quality.
Offices: 93 WATER ST., and at 116 ETNA STREET, Pittsburgh.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN. NATHANIEL B. HOGG.
FULTON FOUNDRY.
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 121 Wood street,
TOTTEN & CO.,
Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten. Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunneling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain and corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettle; House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either boul or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Helme's Patent Benzole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes. ja11-1y

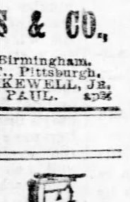
JOSEPH P. HAIGH. WILLIAM MILLER.
DUQUESNE AND WEST POINT
FORGES,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND POINT ST.
JOSEPH P. HAIGH & CO.,
Have facilities co-extensive with the leading Forges in the East, and are prepared to PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY fill all orders for
STEAMBOAT SHAFTS, CRANKS, PISTON RODS, LEVERS, PITMAN JAWS, WEISTS,
RAILROAD AXLES
LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES,
Together with every description of SHAPE WORK.
no9-ty

DUQUESNE
Iron and Steel Works.
HAILMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON, NAILS,
PLOW, SPRING,
AM. B. STEEL,
SPRINGS, AXLES, &c.
Warehouse: No. 77 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, | B. BAKEWELL, JR.
B. B. CAMPBELL. | J. W. PAUL. ap26

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES.



Of all kinds, including
RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK, PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales. Iron and Brass Beams. Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.
Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

HARRISON & BRO.,
FURNISH STONE FLAGS,
For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the
LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY
In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREEPORT and COMMON STONE.
Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

PAPER BAGS,
PAPER BAGS.
W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET,
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS
AND
CINCINNATI RAILROAD.
Pan Handle Route.
CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Sunday, August 4th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:
PITTSBURGH TIME.
THROUGH TRAINS.

Leave....	2:05 a. m.	9:40 a. m.	2:20 p. m.
Arrive....10:55 a. m.		9:45 p. m.	10:05 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves at 7:00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 next morning.
ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave..	6:10 a m	11:05 a m	3:25 p m	5:05 p m
Arrive..	8:20 a m	9:35 a m	3:45 p m	6:55 p m

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 p. m.
The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily. Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 same evening, 7½ hours in advance of all other lines.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.
When purchasing Tickets be sure and notice on Office window PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, Union Depot, (south side).
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent,
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Brady's Bend.
On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail (to & from Brady's Bd)	6:40 a m	6:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Hulton Accommodation.	10:00 a m	12:30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n.....	1:00 p m	9:30 p m
Express..........	3:20 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac...	5:20 p m	3:40 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works..........	1:00 p m	8:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.
Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.
H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train.........	1:20 a m	Day Express..	3:00 a m
Fast Line........	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1...	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1......	6:20 a m	Mail Train........	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2..	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2..	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2......	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3...	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10:10 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express..	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4...	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3......	1:30 p m	Phil. Express..	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4.....	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5..	4:50 p m
Wall's No 5 ...	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6..	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6......	7:00 p m	Fast Line........	10:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train.	10:35 p m	Wall's No. 7..	10:50 p m

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.
For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpbsg No 1.	6:35 a m	Mail...........	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:05 a m
Express........	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1.	11:20 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	1:25 p m	Express........	2:00 p m
Freeport No 2.	4:25 p m	Harmersville..	3:50 a m
Mail...........	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:05 p m
Harmersville..	7:10 p m	Sharpbg No 2.	7:30 a m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:25 p. m.
Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.
The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. and 2.00 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.
For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.
The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York,
VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜
Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:00 A. M., 4:20 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 11:00 A. M.
Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.
Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,
AND
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.
Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp..	2:00 a m	Chicago Ex...	2:30 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:00 a m	Cleveland Ex...	2:39 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex...	10:45 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex...	10:25 a m
Chicago Mail .	6:45 a m	Chicago Ex....	3:40 p m
Chicago Ex.....	9:30 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3:50 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:00 p m	Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:45 p m
Chicago Ex....	2:15 p m	Chicago Ex.....	9:50 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:35 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex..	9:30 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn Acc....	8:45 a m	N. Brt' Acc....	6:50 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:00 a m	N. Brt'n Acc...	8:35 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:40 a m	Wellsville Ac...	9:10 a m
Rochester Ac..	1:20 p m	N. Castle Acc..	10:00 a m
Wells' & N C Ac	3:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:05 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4:50 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:05 p m
N. Brt'n Acc..	5:20 p m	N. Brt'n Acc...	2:30 p m
N. Brt'n Acc..	6:15 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:10 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:00 p m

☞ 10:45 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.
☞ 2:15 P. M., Chicago Express leaves daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown.	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom........	6:15 p m	8:30 a m
First McKeesport Accom.....	11:00 a m	6:50 a m
Second " "	10:00 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's " "	4:10 p m	5:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton.........	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. W. KING, Agent.
mh15 W. R. STOUT, Sup't.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

DAV. CRAWFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
IRON BROKER,
124 FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.
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JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.
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WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY,
JOSEPH SPENCER..........JAMES M'KAY
SPENCER & M'KAY,
Malsters and Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

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GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

IN STORE,
75 BBLS. NEW POTATOES.
STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

PRODUCE.
15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 180 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bush Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale: 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by H. RIDDLE,
No 188 Liberty street.

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BE DECEIVED
By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at No. 105 FIFTH STREET. TUF

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

UNITED STATES COURT.

The Fourth Day of the Trial of Johnson—Rebutting Testimony—Witnesses to Arrive To-day.

The case of William Johnson, of Blair county, which has been on trial four days in the United States District Court has not yet been concluded.

Lemuel Allshouse, the clerk of the Western Hotel, Philadelphia, who was on the stand yesterday, was asked a few unimportant re-direct questions.

Joshua Brown, sworn—Am 18 years of age; was never a witness before; never saw Franklin before; am now living with James Dunn, tavern keeper; have a good recollection of persons; have been at Mr. Dunn's house since the 23d of August, 1866; was away three days in December; have been there the remainder of the time; know McAteer; he was at Dunn's house on the 18th and 19th of April last; he was then by himself; he had been there I think about a month before, was there a day or so; was nobody with him then; there was no person but myself behind the bar at the time; was dressed in a plain black suit; McAteer was not there on the 10th of April.

Cross-examination—The hotel, Indiana House, is a two story house, with about fourteen rooms, and fronts on the railroad; about ten to twelve passengers per day sometimes stopped at our house, could remember the face of every man who came in there to get a meal; in answer to a question from the counsel for the defense witness said that the cutting off of a man's beard would make no difference; could not remember the date when McAteer was there in March, my principal business is behind the bar; a young lady shows the guests to the table; remember the 10th of April because the men working on the railroad paid their board; cannot remember the day of the week; they pay from the 10th of the month to the 15th; never pay after that; do not remember a railroad contractor; no one but myself or Mr. Dunn has ever been behind the bar since I have been there; McAteer was at our house from the 4th to the 8th of May; have not seen him since; I came to Pittsburgh yesterday evening; if Franklin had on a goatee and moustache and a pair of corduroy pantaloons then, I think I would recognize him now.

Wm. J. Beatty sworn—Am twenty-nine years of age; a stove moulder at work in Pittsburgh; have been at work here four days; came from Philadelphia; know Franklin, knew him twenty years ago; he worked in the same shop; his reputation for truth was bad; from my knowledge of him would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examination—Left Philadelphia on Monday in consequence of a letter received in Philadelphia for stove moulders; went to work on Thursday last; it was about nine years since I worked with Mr. Franklin, in the shop of North & Chase; Mr. Franklin was working there when I worked with him last; think Franklin worked there three or four years; heard Harbaugher, and Mr. McKarney and a great many others who worked in the shop say Franklin's character was not good, and if any yarn was got up in the shop they would ask if Franklin told it; was an apprentice at that time; was not out of my time when Franklin left; Mr. Franklin left and went to the office of the poor house, and let people in and out who had passes; could not say how long he was there; have not spoken to Franklin since I visited him at the Almshouse; have seen Mr. Franklin in the Court of Quarter Sessions corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, giving testimony; I was there simply as a spectator.

Edward McKarney, sworn: Am a moulder, and came to the city with Mr. Beatty; knew Mr. Franklin; his reputation was very bad during the war; would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined: Heard it said that Franklin would get men into the army as substitutes and then get them out; heard he "done" Jno. Farrey out of his bounty; never heard anybody but Mr. Beatty say he would not believe him under oath.

Gen. George Botts, sworn: Reside in Blair county; was sixty-one years of age last May; have known Johnson personally for the last twenty-three years; have had business with him; during this time none in the neighborhood had a better reputation than Johnson; he was hard-working, and had no reputation of being a counterfeiter. (This was objected to by Mr. Carnahan, who said it was not claimed that Johnson had a reputation at home as a counterfeiter.)

Mr. Howard said that Mr. Franklin had made the statement that Johnson had the worst general reputation as a counterfeiter in Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Carnahan said that no such statement was made that his reputation among detectives was that of the most dangerous counterfeiter in Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Purviance said the envelope contained a statement that Mr. Johnson was the most dangerous counterfeiter in Western Pennsylvania, and this referred to his reputation among his fellow citizens.

Mr. Carnahan said the envelope only referred to his character among the detectives.

Judge McCandless asked Mr. Carnahan if the envelope was to be given in evidence by the Government. Mr. C. replied not. Judge McCandless said it was then ruled out.

On cross examination witness testified to substantially the same facts.

Wm. C. Bailey, James Funk, M. L. Bechtel, Sheriff of Blair county, and Augustin Derbin were sworn, and testified as to the good character which Johnson had always sustained among his acquaintances.

Colonel Piper, of Cambria county, was sworn, and said he had done business with Johnson, the defendant, some eight or nine years and his (Johnson's) reputation for honesty was good; never knew Franklin, the prosecutor, until I met him in this city and was introduced to him; at this time he stepped back a few paces and commenced a conversation about the Johnson case; that was last Friday week; he tried to talk with me; and the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Fenwick, came up and told him not to and took him away; he (Franklin) came back to me again and said to me, "I must do as that man says;" I told him if the gentleman did not want him to talk to me he better not say anything to me, last Friday was setting on that settee (pointing to one in the Court room) when Franklin came to me, sit down beside me and said he hardly knew me, as I had changed my dress; he then said he never intended this case to come up until the man came from Washington and told him to arrest Johnson; he said he told them he would not go, as he considered it an insult to arrest Johnson; I then asked him why he told me so, and he said, "*I know how to talk; you are a Mason*" [laughter]; I asked him who told him so, and he replied, "you did;" I denied the statement; Franklin either used the word insult or outrage, in speaking of the arrest of Johnson.

Cross-examination—Have resided in Cambria county since 1853; have been a dealer in real estate, and horses and mules; have been following that since about 1840; have dealt, I suppose, with Johnson to the amount of six or ten thousand dollars; a man named Jones, I think, introduced me to Franklin; he is not a man belonging to this city; this conversation took place at Col. Fricker's, on Fifth street; never met Col. Fricker until that day; cannot give the exact words of Franklin's conversation.

Q. Don't you remember that you wanted to talk to Franklin and he tried to get away from you? A. No, sir; it was just the reverse; the conversation in the court room took place on Tuesday.

Q. Did not you state that this conversation took place on Friday? A. If I said Friday I would correct myself; I meant Tuesday.

Q. What was going on in Court? A. Could not say; don't know whether they were trying the Myer's case or not; it was some time, I think, between ten o'clock and one; was dressed in my light clothes; have made a change in clothes since then; had been drinking when at Fricker's, but was perfectly straight; had been drinking lemonade and whisky; was somewhat excited, but was not talking particularly loud in connection with any of the matters I am speaking of to-day; had not been drinking the day I was here; was sitting down when Franklin came to me.

Witness said he knew how witnesses were catechised, and their reputation questioned when they were on the stand, but upon thinking the matter over, he thought it would be cowardly to retain this conversation, and, therefore, told Mr. Howard. He said that he could not give the exact time of this conversation, and referred to the presence of a young lady in the court room who attracted his attention and assisted his memory in fixing the day of the week.

Several witnesses then testified as to the good character that Johnson had always sustained until this matter came up. Mr. Gibbs, a partner of Mr. Johnson, testified that he never knew of defendant being engaged in the counterfeit business.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

Mr. Carnahan stated that he had more witnesses coming from the East, and would desire more time. His request was granted.

Mr. Franklin, the detective, was recalled and said he knew the handwriting of Butts.

The following papers were then shown the witness, the latter being recognized by him as a receipt of Butts; "the receipt was written by me and signed by him:"

TREASURY DEP'T., SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
SECRET SERVICE DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, August 17, 1867.

R. M. A. Fenwick, Esq., "Opr." S. S. Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

SIR—Enclosed please find receipt of B. F. Butts to S. D. Franklin, dated January, 10th 1867, for counterfeit money received, forwarded as requested in your telegram of the 16th inst.

Very respectfully,
C. W. KIMBALL,
Confidential Clerk, S. S. Div.

The following is a copy of the receipt:

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.

Received of S. D. Franklin the following counterfeit notes, which I promise to return to him when called for: One $50 bill, No. 16,552; one $20 bill, National Bank of Indianapolis, No. 307,831; one $20 bill, Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, No. 31,898; one $2 United States note, No. 41,545; one $1 United States No. 71,250; one United States greenback $20, No. 6,923.

[Signed,] BENJ. F. BUTTS.

Butts assumes that the above money was stolen from him. S. E. F.

On the back of this receipt was: "Receipt from B. F. Butts for counterfeit money delivered by S. D. Franklin, January 16th, 1867."

[These papers are directly contradictory to the statement of Butts that the purpose of the money was not stated.]

Mr. Fenwick was recalled and recognized the handwriting of the confidential clerk of the secret service department at Washington; received this from Washington this A. M.

[The papers were here submitted to the jury as evidence.]

John Herron, sworn—Am an officer of the S. S. Division; live in Pittsburgh; know B. T. Butts slightly; became acquainted with him here about four weeks ago, I think; had a conversation with Butts relative to the case; was sitting on the steps of the Custom House; when Butts spoke to me Johnson had not been arrested; he told me that Franklin had Johnson in a tight place, and that he (defendant) was shaking in his shoes; the conversation took place about a week before his arrest; saw Franklin when he came here; saw Butts three times here; he was here when Gaylord's minstrels were here; didn't see him again until he came here as a witness; know nothing personal y of Johnson's reputation.

Officer Robert Hague was called and shown the letters received by him from Butts. These were not admitted in evidence, as the Court considered them as irrelevant.

Mr. Franklin again recalled—Was never at any time engaged in the bounty broking business in Philadelphia; I obtained every dollar of bounty for the men I enlisted; was not at work in a moulding shop eight or nine years ago; believe I left the moulding business in the spring of 1854; have heard since there was a boy named Thomas Hoye working there; was not aware of it at the time; he must have been one of the small boys, the witness named Beatty was one of the boys at that time at work in the cleaning shop; think he was about twelve or fourteen years of age; was first appointed gate keeper at the Philadelphia Alms House, and afterwards appointed as Superintendent of Manufactures.

Mr. Carnahan here stated that the Government had more witnesses who telegraphed that they were on their way here, and more time would be required. His request was complied with.

Mr. Howard—If you have anything more to ask Mr. Franklin, ask him now, as this is the third time he has been recalled?

Mr. Carnahan—I have no more questions to ask the witness.

The court then adjourned to meet at the usual hour this morning.

Meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee.

The Union Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county held a meeting yesterday morning at ten o'clock, at the office of Alderman Sutherland, corner of Diamond street and Cherry alley. The Chairman, Jacob H. Miller, Esq., presided. The Chairman of the Committee on Assessments stated that the Committee would report the amount of assessments at the next meeting. The Committee on Printing reported that the circulars, notifying the members of the Executive Committee of meetings, had been printed. After an interchange of opinions, it was resolved that the Finance Committee constitute the Collecting Committee, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee was instructed to proceed at once to make collections. On motion, the Secretary was instructed to confer with the State Central Committee to learn whether there were any campaign documents ready for distribution, and to report at next meeting. On motion, the Secretary was instructed to prepare a note addressed to the delegates from each district of the county in the approaching county convention, notifying them that they have been elected by the county committee as two of the Vigilance Committee of their district, and requesting them to transmit to the Secretary the names of persons who will take an active part as members of their committee. On motion it was resolved that the hours of holding primary meetings in the townships of Oakland, Pitt, Peebles, Liberty, Collins and Wilkins, shall be from three to seven o'clock P. M., and that they shall be by ballot. Some miscellaneous business was transacted, after which the committee adjourned to meet at the same place next Monday morning at ten o'clock.

The Dangers of Buggy-Riding.

A series of accidents occurred on Saturday evening on the Perrysville Plank Road, but fortunately none of them proved serious. Mr. Paisley, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph of this city, took a ride out the road in company with Mr. Thos. Reese, of South Pittsburgh. About eight o'clock, while returning, a horse driven by H. B. Dabbs took fright and ran away, and while passing Mr. Paisley's horse (which was a spirited animal) it also started at headlong speed. After going a short distance the buggies collided, throwing the occupants to the ground. Mr. Paisley was rendered insensible, and upon being picked up, it was discovered that he had received a severe contusion on the right side of his head, his right shoulder injured, and his ankles badly bruised. Mr. Reese lodged on a rail fence, and was but slightly injured. Mr. Dabbs also escaped with a few bruises, but Mr. Cameron, his companion, had one of his ankles badly sprained. Mr. Paisley's horse continued its flight, and was not recaptured until Sunday evening, when he was found in an orchard some miles distant from the place where the accident occurred. Some weeks since Mr. Paisley and Mr. John J. Torley were driving the same horse through Allegheny, when it ran away and threw Mr. Torley against a curb stone, fracturing his left shoulder. The second exhibition of the vicious animal was sufficient to convince Mr. Paisley that he was not a reliable horse, and he disposed of him to the first purchaser. Although Mr. Paisley's injuries are severe he was on duty at the Central office yesterday as usual.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—The teachers and scholars connected with the Union Sabbath School, at Hazlewood Station, on the P. & C. R. R., held a pic-nic on Thursday last. The pic-nic was given on the grounds occupied by the school, and was an exceedingly pleasant affair. This school was organized about one year since, with forty scholars, but by the labors of the efficient corps of teachers, has increased to one hundred and sixty scholars. One of the [illegible] in the county has been purchased, and all the auxiliaries furnished to make the school room attractive to the children. A prayer meeting is held every Sunday evening, and the hope is encouraged that a house of worship will soon be erected.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Allegheny Temperance League will meet this evening in the Presbyterian Church, Market street, Fifth ward, (Manchester). Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., Rev. A. G. Kirk, and others. The Stewart Choir will be in attendance.

The Pittsburgh Brick Machine and Brick Manufacturing Company—The Greatest Brick Machine Ever Invented.

Yesterday we visited Glenwood-on-the-Monongahela, four miles from this city, to witness the operation of the celebrated brick machine invented by P. L. Swords, Esq., of Adrian, Mich., and constructed solely by the Pittsburgh Brick Machine and Brick Manufacturing Company. It is an entirely original mechanical contrivance, capable of turning out thirty thousand perfect rectangular brick per diem, and was invented and perfected to meet the indispensible demands of the brick trade, and has earned the reputation of being the most superior machine extant. Already it has been introduced into eleven States, and the Company are constantly receiving orders for others. In every place where it has operated this machine has elicited unqualified praise. It is frequently the case that the Sword's patent Brick Machine has supplanted others which were fairly tested and found inadequate for the requirements of the trade, and it has become common among manufacturers to supply large portions of their contracts with brick made by this machine, a fact which proves that its product is, in the judgment of the experienced brick-makers, more desirable than that of any other machine. This is neither a "soft mud" nor "dry clay," but a *self-tempering* Brick Machine. It works any kind of clay that can be manipulated by hand, and also, any clay so light as to be rejected by hand-brick manufacturers. Having seen this machine tested to our entire satisfaction we do not hesitate to say that, in our judgment it is the best in use. With eight hands, exclusive of engineer, it will average from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand brick every ten hours. The higher number is just as easy for the machine as the lower. *By increasing the number of men, brick may be made just as fast as it is desirable to run the engine.* The hands are distributed thus: two men with a horse and cart to dig and draw the clay to the machine, two men to feed the grinder; one man filling the barrows; two boys wheeling, and one man hacking up in the yard. The brick made by it are much superior to any other brick. A greater quantity of clay being compressed in the same compass, they are necessarily much stronger, and do not break in handling. They burn to a much better advantage, as there is scarcely any loss by melting or breaking in the arches, as with other brick. Each brick being pressed in a finished steel mould, the brick are *perfect in form* and make a *truer* and *smoother wall*. The cost of the machine is only $1,500, (the right to use being proportioned to extent and population of territory,) it can be introduced to small as well as large towns. The manufacture of one million brick will pay cost price, and a profit double that which can be realized on the same number of hand made brick. *There is an actual saving of more than two-thirds of the labor requisite in the ordinary process.* Brick makers can calculate on this absolutely. An eight inch cylinder furnishes the necessary power. The machine is simple and powerful in construction, and not liable to get out of order. The Pittsburgh Brick Machine and Brick Manufacturing Company have purchased of the patentee the exclusive right of manufacture, use and sale for the Eastern, Middle, Southern and Southwestern States, and *guarantee* all that we have said in relation to the machine. They will dispose of machines, yard, county and State rights on reasonable terms. In our own judgement Sword's Brick Machine is the best paying one ever invented. This machine can be seen in operation in the Company's yard, and samples of the brick, either fine front, common, paving, etc., can be seen at No. 70 Fifth street, and at the office of the Company, No. 359 Liberty street. If our readers turn to another column they will find the advertisement of the Company. We suggest to those interested in brick manufacturing to give this machine a personal inspection and witness its operations before closing negotiations with other parties, and we unhesitatingly recommend the brick made by this machine as being the most desirable in the market.

FIRES FROM COAL OIL PUT OUT WITH EXTINGUISHER. Office, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

Disease of the Throat Cured.

I have been afflicted with a severe attack of a disease of the throat, termed Bronchitis, and had tried medical skill without any beneficial effect until last Tuesday evening, when I visited Pittsburgh for the purpose of consulting Dr. Aborn, of No. 134 Smithfield street, who gave me immediate relief, and have continued to improve daily since until I am able to return home perfectly cured—the result of his new treatment of diseases of the air passages by his system of atomization.

E. V. MARSH,
New Bethlehem, Pa.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

NO HOUSE SAFE WITHOUT A FIRE EXTINGUISHER. Office, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York Vindicated.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

SIR: I have been a policy holder in the above Company for a number of years, and during the whole period I have not until now heard anything but the highest satisfaction with the mode of dealing with the assured parties. Observing in your paper of last Thursday, what to me seemed a very silly piece from some dissatisfied policy holder, I have, after some reflection, concluded it to be a duty I owe to the Company and its policy holders to offer some reply, lest some of the latter who do not investigate closely for themselves, may suffer some uneasiness from the article to which I allude. Now, in the first place, it is evidently the production of a very stupid ignoramus. This Mr. Q. (he might just as well have given us his whole name, for any reader can guess at once that it is Querulous) has been a policy holder for "many years," and yet by his own confession, knows nothing of the mode of adjusting dividends between the Company and the assured. I will allude to this more particularly further on.

In the second place, I will wager one hundred dollars against a like sum, the money to be deposited with you, Mr. Editor, that the article signed "Q" was instigated by some rival Life Insurance Company, inserted and *paid for*, (or to be paid for), by the same Company,—the wager to be decided by the book-keeper of the COMMERCIAL. I make this offer because I know a good deal of the mean jealousy shown by the small companies towards that noble concern, the Mutual Life. While pretending to be pursuing a benevolent enterprise, having for its aim the good of the public only, they resort to all the tricks of less disinterested branches of business. Much of this, I know, is chargeable to the local agents, who desire to swell their own commissions; but I am glad to say that the Mutual Life indulges less in this sort of dishonorable work than any other company I know of. Now, as the effect of my proposition, if not accepted, robs Q.'s article of every particle of force that it might otherwise have, I will add strength to this, my reply, by another wager of same amount, that this rejoinder is not instigated by the Mutual Life, nor inserted by them through any of their agents; and this I will establish by affidavit if the proposition be accepted.

I have looked a good deal at Life Insurance during the past ten years, and regarding it, as I do, worthy the attention of every man, those of large means as well as others, I have been gratified to witness the steady growth of the admirable principles it disseminates. In regard to companies, I say most heartily, that I believe all the companies in this country as well as those European ones that have agencies in the United States, are good and sound. I am satisfied that a great benevolent principle underlies all the organizations that I know of, and should say a man had made a wise investment who has taken out a policy in any one of them. At the same time, I also say frankly, that after considerable investigation, I have come to the conclusion that the Mutual Life has made greater progress than any other company in approaching the highest standard of excellence in the mode of diffusing the beneficial principles aimed at in Life Insurance. Long after having satisfied myself upon this point, I had my conclusions corroborated in reading a book called "How to make money and how to keep it," written by Prof. Davies—a rare book, by-the-by, and one that "Q" ought by all means to get and read. In the concluding chapter, which is wholly devoted to Life Insurance, the author remarks as follows: "The most successful mutual cash company in the United States, *or in the world*, is the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Those who insure in that company become partners, and by the charter have no liabilities of loss, but participate in the profits. They have made very decided improvement, in the style of their business, for the benefit of the insured, since its first organization, and the result of these changes has increased its business within the last year (1866) nearly one half of its whole business outstanding at that time. The main feature which has given the greatest impetus to their popularity among seekers after life insurance, is the equitable division of profits among the insured. In 1862 they adopted the contribution plan originated by their actuary, Mr. Sheppard Homans, by which every policy-holder receives his dividend of profits just in proportion to the interest he has in the funds of the Company. This feature originated with them, and they are now receiving as a company the benefit of such a just arrangement. *Other companies have adopted and are following, the example of the Mutual Life.*" Again, in the same work, the following occurs: "With a full conviction that this company offers the largest inducements to life insurance seekers, we have taken the liberty to use their tables in this work, to show to those whose wish it is to make provision in this way for themselves or those dependent upon them, the mode of operation. There are undoubtedly other companies equally responsible with this, but none probably who will pretend to question the supposed facts herein stated."

This work from which I have quoted is not the production of the Mutual Life Company, nor had they any hand in the matter. I took pains myself to inquire about this matter, and found that the Company did not know anything about the book, but sent out and bought a copy on my recommendation. I would also recommend it to "Q," and indeed to everybody, especially the chapter on Life Insurance. It will teach "Q" something on this subject, if he is capable of comprehending extended views upon any matter, which may reasonably be doubted.

Now for the "Q"-rious way in which this tool of some narrow-minded agent arrived at his conclusions. It reminds one of the swaggering Yankee who walked aboard a man-of-war once, and on the ground of being a part owner (as one of Uncle Samuel's numerous heirs,) impertinently cross-examined the ship's officer about the management. The starch was taken out of his collar, however, by one of the seamen [illegible] the remark that he might "take his share and go."

There are 38,638 policies now outstanding, issued by the Mutual Life, as per published report. Now, suppose every one of these policy holders take the notion of putting the chief officer of the Company through a course of questioning, and he would courteously allow each one an hour. The result would be that, allowing ten hours to the day and excluding Sundays only, he would get through with the last man in about *thirteen years*. What absurdity! What are reports published for, and local agents appointed everywhere? As for "Q.'s" facetious allusions to the magnificent appointments of the company's general office in New York, and his description of the splendid indolence of the gentlemen who have their lucky headquarters there, the whole thing is really too silly to deserve notice. After his *coup d'essai* in this line he may as well follow it up as a free and independent citizen of the United States by a turn about Washington, where he could improve upon his recent experience by pitching into the President and the heads of the various Departments.

A sufficient explanation of the whole matter that so puzzled this blockhead may be found in a few facts stated briefly as follows: Each one of the 38,638 policy holders has furnished to him, after each year's dividend has been calculated, and *before* his next premium falls due, a circular showing the *reversionary* as well as the *cash* value of the dividend for the previous year upon his policy. He is then given the option of using it in payment of the premium or not, as he may elect. If he neglects to avail himself of the choice, the Company, under its rules, (of which also he has had notice,) applies the dividend to his credit as paid up insurance. He may, however, rectify his neglect when the next premium falls due, or at any subsequent premium day. This mode of paying the dividends is the only one stipulated in the agreement between the Company and the assured. It is the only one practicable indeed in a company with so vast a number of policy holders, and no Life Insurance Company ever stipulates to do otherwise. By retaining the dividend until a premium is due, the company ensures the payment of that premium and thus *prevents* the forfeiture of the policy. What object has a Company with over $20,000,000 of surplus and no other stockholders but the insured persons themselves, in retaining "Q's" $650, but his own interest. Every regulation of the Company is founded in the best interest of the policy holders, and all their rules tend to prevent the forfeiture of policies from any cause. "Q" takes out a policy for the benefit of his estate in case of death. From that moment the effect of all the company's rules is either to increase the amount of that benefit without additional expense, or else to cheapen the rate for the original sum by applying his share in the general surplus. When the whole sum due from "Q." is secured, under any one of the many plans for paying up a policy in full, *then*, as no forfeiture is possible, his dividends are payable in cash, there being no payments from which to deduct them.

If "Q." cannot understand the force of these rules, nor see that they all tend to his benefit, then he had better bury his money in the ground somewhere and not meddle with Life Insurance at all; for I repeat, such reasoning (if silly stuff may be so termed) as his applies to *all* the known companies. The agent, whoever he is, who has led "Q." on to such a foolish exposure *knew* this fact, and he only disgraces his own company by so dishonorable a trick to disparage another organization that is justly styled by Prof. Davies, "the most successful company in the world."

Yours truly,
A POLICY HOLDER.

E. S. ABORN, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, and Physician for diseases of the Throat and the organs of the Chest, embracing Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, Diseases of the Eye, Catarrh of the Head, Laryngitis, Trachitis, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, as well as diseases of the Heart and the Digestive Apparatus. Medical and Surgical Rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Medical books for the people by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY WITH EXTINGUISHER FROM FIRE. Office, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

JOHN NICHOLSON, ESQ., an old resident of Pittsburgh, testifies as follows: For thirty years I have been afflicted with deafness, accompanied by an unpleasant buzzing sound in my ears. Dr. Aborn has removed all the unpleasant sensations, and improved my hearing, by a course of treatment of one month's duration, and I can conscientiously recommend Dr. Aborn as a gentleman in his business transactions, and a physician and surgeon of the highest scientific attainments.

JOHN NICHOLSON,
National Hotel, Pittsburgh.

August 17, 1867.

Dr. Aborn's office is at No. 134 Smithfield street.

I have been deaf in my right ear for some seven years; for five years entirely deprived of its use, accompanied by a discharge. Dr. Aborn commenced treating me on Monday, the 5th August. I can now hear a watch tick distinctly, the discharge is cured, and I consider myself in a fair way of recovery.

G. E. NORTH,
Proof reader "COMMERCIAL,"
76 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.—Messrs. Reineman, Meyran and Siedle, who have been temporarily located at No. 29 Fifth street, while their new and magnificent building is in course of erection, will dispose of their present stock at cost prices.

The New Theory for Diseases of the Air Passages.

A WORD FROM AN OLD SCHOOL PHYSICIAN AS TO ITS MERIT.

There are many systems of medicine by which we attempt to heal the human body and make it free of disease, ranging from the science of Allopathy down to that of Hydropathy. How far they have succeeded time has abundantly shown by the number of their failures as well as by the number and nature of their cures.

In the cure of Pulmonary disease, Dr. Aborn has stepped out of the old beaten track, and adopted a system so simple, direct and natural as to recommend itself to all who are suffering from catarrh and disease of the lungs, of a character defying cure by any of the old methods of treatment.

Although from childhood I have been raised and also went through a regular course and graduated as an Allopathist, yet a strict love of what is right and best, as well as personal benefit received by the new system of atomization, teaches me to bear some testimony to its merits for the benefit of suffering humanity.

A. FALCONER, M. D.,
Practical Apothecary, Lawrenceville.

The Snowden Works.

By reference to our advertising columns the reader will observe the advertisement of Mr. J. N. Snowden, proprietor of the well-known Snowden Works, at Brownsville. Mr. S. is one of the most practical and experienced machinists and engine builders in the part of the country, and possessing the most desirable facilities for fulfilling contracts in his line, he respectfully solicits work. He proposes to build steamboats entire, or furnish any part of the machinery, and gives especial attention to his construction of iron vessels. Mr. Snowdon is a thorough going business man, and his responsibility, integrity and energy will be vouched for by the manufacturers and business men generally of Pittsburgh.

EXTINGUISHER PUTS OUT FIRE Instantly. Office, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

Ladies

If you are afflicted with lassitude; if, on rising in the morning, you feel unrefreshed, with a bad taste in the mouth, a disgust for food; a constant desire to rest, it is time something should be done to stop the growing evil. We know of no preparation more highly adapted to all afflictions of this description than

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

For mothers nursing this great tonic should always be taken, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is needed to impart temporary

STRENGTH AND VIGOR

to the whole system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with its virtues, will recommend its use in all cases. As a

MEDICAL AGENT

it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used the Bitters

ATTEST ITS VIRTUES

and commend its use.

MARRIED:

WILSON—TATEM—On Wednesday evening, August 14th, by Rev. Thomas X. Orr, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. [illegible] WILSON, of Salem, Ohio, to Miss JESSIE N. TATEM, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIED:

HARRISON—On Sunday, 18th inst., at Edgeworth, Pa., BESSIE OGDEN, only child of [illegible] and Anna B. Harrison, aged 11 months. Carriages will leave Federal Street Station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at 10 o'clock, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

SHEPARD—On Sunday evening, EMMA HASLETT, infant daughter of Reuben S. and Lettie M. Shepard.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandparent, No. 21 Logan street, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

WALLINGFORD—At Fayette Springs, Monday morning, August 19, EMILY NEVILLE, only child of [illegible] Wallingford, aged three [illegible]

WHEELER & WILSON
AWARDED THE
ONLY GOLD MEDAL
At Paris Exposition, for perfection in Sewing Machines. Over 80 competitors.
NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

ROSSTON'S
INDIGO BLUE
ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,
ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers.

MARVIN'S
CRACKERS
ARE
THE BEST
IN MARKET.
Wholesale and Retail
91 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FOURTH.

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
Loans of the Commonwealth
Of Pennsylvania,
Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and interest), at the

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due April 10, 1863.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw Interest after SEPTEMBER 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER.

HARRISBURG, JULY 20, 1867.
TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DUE JULY 1ST, 1868.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will receive Proposals until September 3d, 1867, for the Redemption of One Million Dollars of the Loans of this Commonwealth, due July 1st, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Indorsed "Proposals for the Redemption of Loans of 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON.
GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,
HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,
GAS PIPE,
For Conveying Steam, Water and Gas.
ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING,
HAMMERED IRON FOR
OIL WELL TOOLS,
WAREHOUSE:
98 WATER AND 122 FIRST STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL CONTINUE TO
CONVERT THE 7 3-10'S
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of
Government Securities.
SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE TWENTIES
AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
Bonds on hand for Delivery.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 19, 1867.

The week opened with a brisker demand for money on our local discount market. There is no difficulty in placing good names at very moderate rates compared with those a month ago. Still there is a poor show for second grade paper, which is only taken at a heavy discount, and fortified with collaterals. The investment demand for mortgages still keeps up, and first liens command ready sales at good rates.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, August 17:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 12	$349,002 43	$51,174 53
Aug. 13	245,800 57	38,132 67
Aug. 14	294,645 06	64,824 90
Aug. 15	312,262 00	65,796 01
Aug. 16	242,623 11	69,679 29
Aug. 17	251,347 88	82,529 48
Totals	$1,695,682 97	$372,136 88

—Governments show a firm front to-day in the New York market. The European demand keeps up so briskly that there seems no possibility of any material decline. Messrs. McVay & Co. quote as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]
December Compounds, 1864	[illegible]
August 7-30s	[illegible]
June 7-30s	[illegible]
July 7-30s	107½
Gold	140½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	111½
5-20s, 1862	[illegible]
" 1864	[illegible]
" 1865	[illegible]
10-40s	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865, (January and July)	[illegible]
June 7-30s	[illegible]
July 7-30s	107¾
December Compounds, 1864	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]
New 5-20s, '67	[illegible]

—The Railway list seems to be at a standing point. The bulls and bears seem equally balanced. Considering the anomalous condition of the market, prices are wonderfully regular and well sustained. The noon quotations to Mr. Bryan are as follows:

Michigan Southern	82
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	[illegible]
Erie Railroad	[illegible]
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	46

—The cable dispatches are watched with a great deal of interest by our commercial readers. Many of the foreign market quotations are not yet as intelligently understood as they ought to be. A correspondent of one of our Western journals asks for information. For instance, when wheat is quoted at 13s 6d, and corn at 38s 9d, what is their price in greenbacks? Grain is sold in England in a very eccentric manner. The quotations given daily in the cable dispatches represent the values of exceedingly irregular quantities. Wheat is sold by the cental, or 100 lbs; corn by the quarter, or 480 lbs; oats are quoted at so much per 45 lbs; and barley at 60 lbs. The equivalents of English and American currency vary according to the price of bullion in London. Our last quotation for American eagles was 76s 3d per [illegible] times less than the figure named. The old par of exchange was $4 44.44 to the £ sterling, based on the Mexican dollar.

The present commercial par is about $1 09, or nine per cent. added to the $4 44.44, making the sterling equivalent to $4 84. Taking $4 84 as the basis of our calculations, it is very easy to arrive at the following equivalents, the currency one being calculated at gold at $1 40—and the sterling quotations being those received from Liverpool to-day:

	Gold.		Currency.	
13s 6d	— $3 31	—	$4 63½	for 100 lbs wheat.
38s 3d	— 9 25	—	12 95	for 480 lbs corn.
3s 1d	— 74½	—	1 04½	for 45 lbs oats.
5s 0d	— 1 21	—	1 69¼	for 60 lbs barley.

From the above it is very easy to arrive at the price per bushel:

$4 63½ for 100 lbs wheat	$2 78	₱ bu.
12 95 for 480 lbs corn	1 51	₱ bu.
1 04½ for 45 lbs oats	74½	₱ bu.
1 69¼ for 60 lbs barley	1 35	₱ bu.

The exporters of breadstuffs and other produce watch the market for foreign exchange very closely. When the quotation is below par, of course there is a loss in transactions, and to make this loss good, they are compelled to insist on a concession on the price of grain in this market. With an active demand for exchange at an advance on the par rate, the reverse is the case. The exporter can then get money for his exchange, enabling him to give an equivalent advance to those from whom he purchases the grain or other produce with which he makes the exchange.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in bonds, stocks and real estate, Apollo Building, Fourth street. Mortgages bought and sold. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds executed in New York and Philadelphia at the rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, August 19, 1867.

The general markets were quiet to-day, and nothing transpired in any branch of business worthy of special notice.

The receipts per river and rail, since our last, were: flour 657 bbls; apples 174 bbls; cheese 51 boxes; wheat 337 sacks; barley 18 sacks; rye 259 sacks; corn 794 sacks; oats 790 sacks, and 18 packages butter.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—Receipts are increasing and prices drooping. On Saturday quotations were $5 00@6 00 ₱ bbl. To-day we quote them dull at $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl.

PEACHES—The average prices are $2 00@2 25 ₱ box.

PEARS—Dull at $2 00 ₱ bush.

BACON AND LARD—The market continues very firm with a good demand and an upward tendency in prices of sides and shoulders. We quote sugar-cured hams at 21@21½c; shoulders, 12½c; sides 14½c, and lard 13@13½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Trade fair and demand good. We quote No. 1 at $1 05, and No. 2 at 85c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—There is but a poor supply offered, and prices rule high. We quote packed at 21@23c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Market dull. A choice article will readily command 14@15c ₱ dozen, but the stock on hand, on account of the weather, will not bring this figure.

BEANS—No new yet received, and old are out of market.

HAY—Choice hay, per country wagons, sells at the scales at prices ranging from $15@19 ₱ ton.

FLOUR—Some of our principal dealers are entirely out of stock, and are buying from others to supply their customers. The receipts of new wheat flour as yet, have been very small, but exceedingly good in quality, and command readily $11 25@11 50. Old spring wheat flour is in demand at the same prices.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $8 00 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales of choice sifted were made at $1 25 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—There is nothing of any consequence whatever doing by our dealers. The receipts of new are very fair, but are either consigned to Millers or sent East after being transferred through the Elevator to other cars. Millers are buying at $2 00@2 10, red winter wheat, but are not disposed to purchase at these figures, to any greater extent than the running of their mills will justify in the way of satisfying their regular customers.

BARLEY—A few sales of new were made at 80@90c ₱ bush.

OATS—Dealers are not disposed to offer more than 50c for those to arrive. Sales from store and elevator ranged at 55@60c ₱ bush.

RYE—Sales of new delivered were made at $1 10@1 15, and for arrival at $1 00@1 05 ₱ bush.

CORN—Prices remain as last quoted. The stock on hand is of a good quality and but light. A few small sales were made at $1 00@1 05 ₱ bush.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 20, 1867.

BUSINESS—The oil market yesterday was steady, with a fair inquiry for the raw material. The amount of oil sold for first bulk rise delivery is large; a fair amount was disposed of for first and second rise. There will be brisk times along the landing when that important event takes place. The sales yesterday were principally for November delivery, sellers' option in the event of no rise in the Allegheny before that period. Tank oil will be in demand to fill the contracts made yesterday, reaching in the aggregate 8,000 bbls. The rates were, November delivery, 10½@11c; for all the year, buyer's option, 11½c. A dispatch from Oil City reported twenty-two inches water and falling. Oil sold at the mouth at $3 25 ₱ bbl. The market towards the close seemed to favor holders, with the exception of tank. The stock on hand is very small. The crude operations were:

Crude Transactions in Bulk.

2,000 bbls bulk, Nov., S O, 10½c.
1,000 bbls bulk, Nov., S O, 11c.
2,000 bbls bulk, Nov., S O, 11c.
3,000 bbls bulk, Nov., S O, 11c.
3,000 bbls bulk, all the year, B O, 11½c.

There were plenty of buyers at 10½c. Holders, however, refused to give way, the only sales made public being what we have noted above.

REFINED OIL—The market, during most of the day, was dull and devoid of interest, holders asking one price and sellers another. 31½c was offered for the last three months and 31c for the last four months. These figures did not meet the views of buyers. The article to be standard white, Philadelphia delivery. The sales can be easily reported, viz: 500 bbls standard white, September, Philadelphia, B O, at 29c. Sales of 1,500 bbls, as follows: 500 bbls standard white, Philadelphia, October, B O, 32c; 500 do, November, B O, 32c; 500 bbls do, December, B O, 32c ₱ gallon. Later in the afternoon one of our most prominent oil brokers received a dispatch from a leading Philadelphia house, instructing him to purchase 10,000 bbls of standard white, Philadelphia delivery, immediately, provided the article could be obtained at 27½@27¾c. The result of this order will be the subject for our next report.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. & St. Co, 250 bbls ref to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.
Wormser, Myers & Co, 241 bbls ref to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Montzheimer, Koehler & Co, 212 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
E Hageman & Co, 60 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Waring & King, 59 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Wm McCutcheon & Co, 55 bbls ref to Wallace & Curtis, Philadelphia.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, August 19, 1867.

No material change in prices of crude. Business moderately active, with fair New York demand, at $3 20@3 25. On the creek $3. River 20 inches and falling. L.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 19, 1867.

FLOUR—Steady and firm at $9 50@10 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Winter wheat inactive and nominal; spring active; No. 2 1½@2c higher, at $1 88@1 89 for No. 1: $1 76@1 79 for No. 2.

CORN—Quiet at 97@98c for No. 1; and 95@96c for No. 2.

OATS—Active and ½@1c lower, at 52@53c for Nos. 1 and 2.

RYE—Less active and 9@10c lower, at $1 10 for No. 1; $1 07 for No. 2.

BARLEY—5c higher, at $1 00 for No. 2 in store.

PROVISIONS—Inactive and nominal.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Dull at $6 20@6 62½ for common to good smooth.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Cotton quiet and firmer; sales 950 bales at 28½c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 18,409 bbls; market 10c better for old, and irregular and unsettled for new; sales 9,800 bbls at $7 65@8 35 for superfine State and western; $9 00@11 10 for extra western; $11 30@13 28 for choice do; $9 50@11 25 for shipping Ohio; $11 40@12 50 for trade brands; $11 85@15 for extra St. Louis. California quiet; [illegible] Rye flour firmer; sales 350 bbls at $7 00@9 50. Whisky quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 19.—Flour firm and in fair local demand, at $10 50 for family. Wheat in active demand, and prices higher, closing at $2 17@2 18 for No. 1 red, and $2 20@2 25 for No. 1 and extra white. Corn in demand for shipment, and prices higher, closing at 98c for No. 1. Rye advanced to $1 15, and market very firm. Oats dull at 57@58c. Barley in demand at $1 25 for No. 1 fall. Cotton unchanged; middling 26½c. Whisky steady at 35c in bond. Provisions firmer. [illegible]

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—Tobacco active and firm at full prices. Hemp quiet and firm. Flour quiet; [illegible]

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 19.—Coffee steady. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and supply light. Corn higher; white $1 12@1 15; mixed $1 12. Oats declined 2@3c; receipts large; [illegible] Whisky nominal.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The dry goods market is a little more animated, and prices firm at 18c for Indian Head and Appleton A brown sheetings. Bleached muslins in improved request and quite firm, particularly the lighter makes. Ticks steady. Denims in limited request. Prints, delaines, coburgs and alpacas in improved demand and prices firm.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—Petroleum unchanged. Flour dull and irregular; spring extras $10 50. Wheat quiet; red $2 35. Rye steady; new $1 35. Corn firm; mixed Western $1 18. Oats in bad condition, damaged by storm, 75c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 19.—Flour scarce and unchanged. Wheat quiet and drooping; sales at $1 82 for No. 1. Oats weak at 50c. Corn quiet at 85c for No. 1.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, August 19.—Flour in good demand and steady. Wheat firm; Amber Michigan, $2 25. Corn better, but dull; sales of 6,000 bushels Illinois at $1 06@1 08. Oats quiet.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—Beef cattle in fair demand; sales 1,200 at 10@16½c. Sheep dull and lower; sales 5,000 at 5@5½c. Hogs unchanged; sales 1,800 at $10@10 50 per 100 lbs.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 19.—Cotton quiet at 27@28c. Corn dull at $1 05@1 08. Oats 56@57c. Hay $27@28. Pork $25 75@26. Bacon clear sides 16@17c; shoulders 12@12½c. Bran $15@18 ₱ ton. Superfine flour $9@9 25. Corn meal $5 25@5 50.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

[illegible]

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

[illegible]

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

[illegible]

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Fisher Bros, 127 bbls crude oil; H Woodsides, 1 car pig metal; S M Kier & Co, 2 cars fire clay; Scott & Gisal, 46 sacks wheat, 24 do oats, 74 do rye; Carter, McGraw & Co, 2 kegs eggs; Kell & Ritchart, 74 sks rye; L H Voigt & Co, 11 bbls eggs; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, firkins butter; Monongahela House, 8 pkgs marketing.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Monongahela Slackwater Nav. Company

PER STEAMER LINDEN.—John Flack, 474 boxes glass; R C Schmertz, 18 do; W Bain, 27 bbls whisky; Smith, Johnson & Colvin, 32 empty boxes; 2 movings for two families.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO
5-20 BONDS,
Or Bought at Highest Market Rates
Also,
Gold and Coupons,
Sterling and Continental Exchange.
For sale in sums to suit purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
U. S. Government Depository,
NO. 82 FOURTH ST.
7-30 NOTES
EXCHANGED INTO
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
On the Most Reasonable Terms.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 141⅝.

[illegible]

New York Cattle Market.

[illegible]

Louisville Market.

[illegible]

RIVER TELECRAMS.

Louisville.

[illegible]

RIVER NEWS.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE

Frank Semple and Wm. Ham Tatnall, plaintiffs, vs. Francis Sellers, Reese Owens and Robert Moody, defendants. In the District Court of Allegheny County. No. 315, July Term, 1867.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court of Allegheny County, sitting in Equity in the above case, the undersigned Receiver, appointed by the said Court, offers for sale

THE EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS
CONSISTING OF
ROLLING MILL
AND
HINGE FACTORY,

[illegible]

TUESDAY, 3d day of Sept., 1867,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

[illegible]

M. B. LOWRIE CHILDS, RECEIVER.

REFINERY FOR SALE.
A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
Or Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

VALUABLE BANK, BRIDGE AND INSURANCE STOCKS—TUESDAY EVENING, August 20th, [illegible]
[illegible]
A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.
July 1st, 1867. JOHN D. BAILEY.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

[illegible] Office 108 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.

Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.

REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold,
Titles Examined by competent Attorney,
Conveyances Made.
[illegible]
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.
ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.
[illegible]
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
76 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867
PITTSBURGH,
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA
MAIL LINE.
PACKET COMPANY.

[illegible]

J. L. MOORHOUSE,
AGENT, PITTSBURGH.
LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
1867. 1867.

[illegible]

WM. G. BANE, AGENT.

Ho! For the Boats.
NAVIGATION RESUMED.

[illegible]

Parkersburg.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg
THIS DAY, 20th—12 M.

[illegible]

JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

St. Louis Advertisement.

1867. 1867.
NORTHERN LINE
FROM
ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.

[illegible]

TO STEAMBOATMEN.
WE ARE FURNISHING LUMP COAL,
[illegible]
HEATHERINGTON & BROS.
Belmont Coal Works, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

R. HUTCHINSON'S COAL WORKS—TO STEAMBOATMEN.
[illegible]

OVER FIVE THOUSAND
Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply.
NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

GROCERIES, &C.

NEW MACKEREL
100 packages No. 1, 2 and 3 Shore and Bay Mackerel, Massachusetts inspection, new, just landed and for sale by
WM. MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON)
[illegible]
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
WM. MILLER,
LATE MILLER & RICKETSON.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE
10,000 LBS. EXTRA S. C. CAN. HAM
20,000 LBS. SHOULDERS,
10,000 LBS. CLEAR SIDES,
10,000 LBS. RIBBED SIDES,
5,000 LBS. S. C. CAN. DRIED BEEF
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH SPICES,
COMMON AND FANCY SOAP,
Goshen Cheese.
DRIED FRUITS, &c.
RUTLEDGE, PERRY & CO.
345 LIBERTY STREET.

LAZEAR BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 77 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.
JAMES B. LAZEAR.
WM. L. LAZEAR.

SUNDRIES.
30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
56 boxes W. R. Cheese;
10 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
3 cars Potatoes, bbls and sacks;
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
1,000 pounds Dried Apples;
10 cases Can Fruit;
10 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Hominy.
Arriving, in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET.

EDWARD HEAZLETON,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,
East Cor. Diamond Square, No. 18,
[illegible]

R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER
DEALER IN
TEAS, WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 85 N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

G. S. BRYAN. JOHN A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,
No. 74 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN M. PENDLETON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool
NO. 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
[illegible]

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front,
273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.
Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

PROPOSALS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS FOR THE
RESTAURANT PRIVILEGES
[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, August 12th, 1867.
TO COAL MERCHANTS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the [illegible] instant, for delivering at the Jail of Allegheny County from
Eight to Ten Thousand Bushels of Good Merchantable Coal.
[illegible]
HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, August 14, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until the 28th instant, for
Rip-Rapping and Underpinning the Bridge over Little Sewickley Creek,
[illegible]
HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
Des Moines Rapids,
OF THE
MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Davenport, Iowa, July 29, 1867.

[illegible]

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant Col. 35th Infantry,
Bt. Major General U. S. Army.

EXTRACT LOGWOOD, ASSORTED BOXES.
[illegible]